The Times-Democrat.

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MISSION OF QUEEN LIL.

Unexpected Arrival of the Ex-Ruler of Hawaii.

A PLEA FOR RESTORATION.

It Is Intimated That Her Ladyship Will Represent to President Cleveland That the Republic Has Been a Failure.

San Fra[illegible] Dec 11.—The unexpected a[illegible] Queen Liliuokalani fro[illegible] aroused much interest an[illegible] rise to no little speculation as [illegible] object of her trip.

Her only [illegible] were a man and a woman servant, and even her San Francisco agent and former chamberlain, Colonel George McFarlane, did not know of the ex-queen's arrival until he received a summons from her. Liliuokalani declines to be interviewed.

Her fellow passengers on the steamer gathered the idea that she will go to Washington [illegible] call upon President Cleveland in the hope that the United States will take some steps looking to the restoration of the Hawaiian monarchy.

It is intimated by Colonel McFarlane that the ex-queen will represent to the president that the Hawaiian republic has been a failure and that the great majority of the Hawaiian people would welcome a return to the former monarchical institutions. Liliuokalani has been under the surveillance of the Hawaiian government ever since the last native rising until a few weeks ago, when she was granted an unconditional pardon. She seems to have taken advantage of the first opportunity thereafter to leave the island.

Duty on Rice.

New York, Dec. 11.—The question of the duty to be levied upon imported "patria" rice, which has caused much contention, has been settled by a decision by Judge Wheeler of the United States circuit court. Judge Wheeler held that the specific description of rice in the act of 1894 was intended to cover all imported rice, and that the commercial understanding as to rice must give way to the statutory definition, and judgment was rendered for the government.

Change In Examinations.

Washington, Dec. 11. — A radical change in examination methods has been determined upon by the civil service commission and will be put into operation immediately by new rules making age, character, technical experience, intelligence and physical ability the test for fitness for a place as mechanic in the engineer branch of the government service. Another innovation is that these examinations will be conducted by mail.

Rev. Smith Released.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Upon the petition of Stanley P. Smith of Detroit a brother of the unfortunate man and Henry Russell also of Detroit Chief Justice Bingham released the Rev. Frank Hyatt Smith of Cambridge, Mass., from the St. Elizabeth insane asylum, where he has been confined for a year or more. He was indicted for sending scurrilous postal cards.

Rusie's Suits Dismissed.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—The two suits of Amos Rusie the ball player, against the New York club recently filed in the United States circuit court, were dismissed by the attorneys for Rusie on account of nonjurisdiction.

No Wonder the Doors Closed.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 11.—An examination of the assets of the recently failed Baxter Springs bank, of which Colonel Alex Warner was president, reveals but $29.36 in cash on hand. The bank was capitalized at $65,000.

The Estimated Cost.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The secretary of war has forwarded to congress the results of a survey estimating the cost of improvements at Milwaukee harbor at $12,000, and $7,000 yearly.

Shot by a Woman.

Indianapolis, Dec. 11. — Mrs. Grace Dolan, a white woman, shot and killed Henry Jackson, a negro, 18. Mrs. Dolan claims that Jackson was trying to enter her house.

Not In the Cabinet.

Dubuque, Ia., Dec. 11.—Senator Allison was too ill to be seen, but an authoritative denial is made of the story that he had been chosen for secretary of state.

Denied the Court's Power.

New York, Dec. 11. The American Tobacco company denied the power of the New Jersey chancery court to restrain its operation.

Elected to the Academy.

Paris, Dec. 11.—M. Andre Theurit, the novelist and M. Albert Vandal, the historian, have been elected members of the Academy.

Chairman Hanna's Work.

Washington, Dec. 11. — Chairman Hanna will probably finish the work which brought him here and leave for home.

Cargo of Sugar In Danger.

New York, Dec. 11.—The British ship Brenda, Captain Gifford, sugar-laden, is still around on Longbeach.

TESTING THE REFORM.

Mr. Roosevelt Tries Civil Service In New York.

ONLY PRACTICAL SYSTEM.

The Police Commissioner of the Metropolis Pronounces an Eulogy Upon Workings of the Law After Twenty Months' Trial.

Philadelphia, Dec. 11.—At civil service reform league Commissioner Roosevelt of New York, who formerly was a member of the civil service commission, in his address said he had for 20 months been trying to reform the far from ideal police, and has had a chance to test once and for all the practicability of the system of civil service reform.

"I want to state with all the emphasis of which I am capable that not only is it the best practical system for getting good results out of any civic department, but the only one. Speaking for the majority of the New York police commissioners, I wish to state that we could not have done our work—we could not have begun to do it—had we been hampered by questions of the distribution of patronage."

ZULUS ON THE WARPATH.

British and Portuguese Troops Have Gone Against Them.

Cape Town, Dec. 11.—Advices from Blantyre, the chief town of British Central Africa, dated Oct. 25, announce the dispatch of three British columns against the Angoni Zulus under Chief Chikusi, who have invaded southwest Nyassaland and burned a British missionary station, besides massacreing the inhabitants of a number of villages.

The Portuguese at Tete have invited the co-operation of the British. Chikusi commands 50,000 warriors and the British troops only number 500. Great anxiety was felt at Blantyre when these advices left that town and an attack upon it was feared.

HUNTING FOR A MURDERER.

People of Crawford County Running Down a Tramp.

Bucyrus, O., Dec. 11.—The southern part of this county is aroused and armed forces of men are scouring the country in search of an unknown tramp who killed a brakeman on the Chicago and Erie. The tramp was stealing a ride, and at Galion was ordered off the train by Brakeman Schogle of Huntington, Ind. The tramp pulled out a revolver and shot the brakeman, who fell dead on top of the car. Bloodhounds have been secured to trail him and he will probably be lynched if caught.

THE SALIER WRECKED.

All Hands Went Down and Details Are Not Known.

Corunna, Spain, Dec. 11.—The Italian steamship Salier, recently the property of the North German Lloyd company is believed to have been foundered off the Spanish coast in the recent heavy gale. The Salier carried a crew of 60 to 70 men, and was of 3,000 tons gross register.

Germany Not Consulted.

Berlin, Dec. 11.—The government of Germany has notified the Chinese government that the selection of Hwang Tsum Hsien as minister of China at Berlin, as announced from Pekin on Nov. 24, is not acceptable to Germany, for the reason that Germany had not previously been consulted in the choice of a minister to succeed Hau Ching Cheng at Berlin, and because Hwang Tsum Hsien is not of sufficiently exalted rank.

Prescribing the President's Cabinet.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Representative Barrett of Massachusetts has introduced a bill providing that members of the president's cabinet shall be chosen from either the senate or house of representatives with the restriction that the secretary of the treasury shall be chosen from the house of representatives and the secretary of the state from the senate.

The Madagascar Rebellion.

Antanarivo, Madagascar, Dec. 11.—The insurgents, during the night of Nov. 18, looted Ambohimanga, 10 miles from Antanarivo. The insurgents captured 40 prisoners and all the cattle. The English residents had a narrow escape from being massacred.

Some Appointments.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The president has appointed Benjamin K. Kimberly of Colorado to be receiver of public moneys at Denver, Colo., also John G. Ostrander of Alaska to be commissioner in and for the district of Alaska, to reside at Juneau.

All Hands Lost.

Vigo, Spain, Dec. 11.—The North German Lloyd steamer Salier was totally lost off Corunna's corrubedo. All hands were drowned. It is not known if she had any passengers aboard.

The Weather.

For West Virginia and Ohio—Fair; light to fresh westerly winds.

For Indiana—Fair; westerly winds, becoming southerly.

Turf Winners.

New Orleans—Anna Mives, Koenig, Squire G, Dorah Wood, Woodlake.

San Francisco—Gutta Percha, Wyoming, Seaman, Alvarado, Sajahla, Hermanita.

A DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

The Leaders In the Senate Hold a Meeting.

NO PARTY ACTION IN VIEW.

No Partisan Restriction Will Be Urged Upon the Senators In Reference to Taking Up the Dingley Bill at Present.

Washington, Dec. 11. — The Democratic senators held a caucus. Among other questions under consideration was that of senatorial elections in the various states.

The Democrats are convinced that the Republicans will make every effort to secure a majority of the senate through the elections in the various state legislatures this winter, but the sentiment was that the Republicans could not win in enough states to insure a majority in the senate.

It was announced as a result of the conference that the Democrats had nothing in view so far as party was concerned. There will be no caucus called at present, and probably not during the session. The opinion was general that nothing could be done at this session except to pass the appropriation bills.

As to taking up the Dingley bill, no caucus or party restrictions will be urged upon senators to vote against its consideration, and Democratic senators will vote as they individually may determine. No obstructive tactics will be employed against the bill, but the whole Democratic party undoubtedly would resist its passage by votes and by such amendments as could be added to the measure.

In the Senate.

Washington, Dec. 11.—On the opening of the senate a motion by Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) was adopted that when the senate adjourned it be until Monday next.

Popular interest was shown by the armful of petitions urging the passage of the Dingley bill, the independence of Cuba and the restriction of immigration.

A resolution offered by Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.) and agreed to, provides for a committee of three senators, to be named by the presiding officer, to make necessary arrangements for the inauguration of President-elect McKinley.

Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ills.) was then recognized for a speech on the Cuban question, of which he had given notice. The senator preceded his speech with the following resolution:

"Resolved by the senate and house of representatives, That the extinction of Spanish title and the termination of Spanish control of the islands at the gateway of the gulf of Mexico are necessary to the welfare of these islands and to the people of the United States."

Mr. Gibson moved to postpone consideration of the immigration bill to the first Monday in January, which motion was defeated—yeas 13, nays 37.

In the House.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Mr. Boatner (Dem., La.), from the Fifth Louisiana district, whose seat was declared vacant at the last session and who was re-elected at a special election, was sworn in immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. Scranton (Rep., Pa.), from the committee on territories, called up the Catron bill to amend the act forbidding alien ownership of lands in the territories, so as to enable aliens to acquire title to real property under mortgage foreclosure, but by the terms of the bill they must dispose of such title within ten years. Defeated.

The bill for the protection of dramatic and musical copyrights was passed by the house.

Not Very Effective.

London, Dec. 11.—The truth about the reported agreement for the settlement of the Turkish problem is that the powers agreed upon a joint peremptory demand on Turkey for specific reforms on the return of Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador, to Constantinople. But Russia absolutely excludes coercive measures, so that no practical result is expected in reliable quarters.

Had Lots of Wives.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—Another claimant for a share of the estate of the late Mark Maher has put in an appearance. Jennie R. Maher, who lives in Washington, D. C., filed a petition before the probate court claiming that she was the lawful wife of Maher. She states that she was married to him in April, 1883. His estate is valued at between $150,000 and $200,000.

A Receiver Appointed.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The comptroller of the currency has appointed Thomas A. E. Weadock of Michigan receiver of the First National bank of East Saginaw, Mich.

Indians Have Submitted.

Lima, Peru, Dec. 11. — The Huanta Indians, who have been in revolt, have submitted to the government.

Taken to the Penitentiary.

Fargo, N. D., Dec. 11.—Myron R. Kent, wife murderer, whose death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, has been taken to the penitentiary.

MURDEROUS MODOC DEAD

Treacherous Scar-Faced Charley Goes to the Happy Hunting Ground.

Seneca, Mo., Dec. 11.—Scar-Faced Charley, a noted Modoc chief, is dead of consumption on the Modoc reservation in the Indian Territory, four miles from here. He was a member of the conference with the United States commission General Canby and others April 11, 1873, near the lava beds in Oregon, at which time General Canby and Dr. Thomas were killed and Mr. Meacham and other commissioners wounded. It is said that Scar-Faced Charley fired the shot that broke up the conference. The Modocs finally surrendered to General J. C. Loomis June 1, 1873.

OHIO BANK CLOSES.

It Is a Private Concern and Will Probably Pay Out.

East Liverpool, O., Dec. 11.—The banking house of Jonathan Esterly & Company of Columbiana, established by Jonathan Esterly in 1875, has gone into the hands of a receiver. The assets of the house are given as $200,000, while the indebtedness to depositors is about $165,000. The receivers are Josiah Rohrbaugh and Aaron Esterly, who are required to give $225,000 bond. It is said the appointent of the receivers is merely to wind up the business.

International Bimetallist Committee.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Senator Sherman, as chairman of the Republican caucus, announced the membership of the committee provided for under Senator Wolcott's resolution to prepare the way for an international agreement on silver. Senator Wolcott was made chairman and Senators Hoar, Chandler and Gear were appointed as the other members.

Corbett Coaxing Fitzsimmons.

San Francisco, Dec. 11.—Harry Corbett is in receipt of a long telegram from Jim Corbett, authorizing him to make every effort to get on a match with Fitzsimmons, and as a result Harry Corbett is out with the following: "Corbett will meet Fitzsimmons before the Olympic club for from five to twenty rounds and for a side bet of from $1,000 to $10,000 and for any purse offered."

New Incorporations.

Columbus, O., Dec. 11.—Dayton Castle No. 3, Knights of the Golden Eagle of Ohio, Dayton; the L. K. Lippman company, Cleveland, certificate of increase of capital stock from $6,000 to $18,000 and change of name to the Buckeye Pearl Button company; the Young Men's Institute, Cincinnati; the Our Choodosh Beth Jakove Anshay Sfard, Cleveland; the Laurel Oil company, Toledo, capital stock $7,500; the Manhattan Athletic club, Cincinnati; the Ashtabula Free Public Library, Ashtabula.

Burglars Burn a Planing Mill.

Massillon, O., Dec. 11.—Burglars blew the safe of the Jewett Planing Mill company and finding it empty they put a chain around the watchman's neck and threatened to kill him unless he told them where they could obtain money. Failing to get the desired information they burned the mill. Two arrests have been made and the watchman has identified one of the prisoners.

Charged With Murder.

Indianapolis, Dec. 11.—D. C. O'Connor, a Boston commercial traveler, was arrested here on the charge of killing Louis Hermann in Chicago. They had a fist fight, and apparently O'Connor got the worst of it, but congestion of the brain set in and caused Hermann's death.

Hotel Proprietors Assign.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 11.—John and William Gay, until recently owners and proprietors of the Hotel Majestic here, have assigned individually and as a company. It is impossible to ascertain the amount of liabilities and assets, but the hotel property is mortgaged for $75,000.

Market For American Wheat.

Melbourne, Dec. 11.—Australia will have to import over 5,000,000 bushels of wheat this year owing to the failure of the Australian harvest. The bulk will come from America. Canadian merchants were late in the field, San Francisco firms having secured a number of large orders.

Ex-Queen Lil Has Arrived.

San Francisco, Dec. 11.—Among the passengers who landed from the steamer China from Honolulu was ex-Queen Liliuokalani and her attendants. It is said she is on her way to Washington to make a plea to the president and congress for her restoration.

Real Estate Man Assigns.

Baltimore, Dec. 11.—Mr. Richard J. Capron, a large owner of real estate, made an assignment to Randolph Barton, trustee. Mr. Capron's liabilities are about $187,000, and he claims that his assets are worth $250,000 above this amount.

Charged With Kissing.

Louisville, Dec. 11.—William Ottemann, barber, was arrested for kissing Miss Bertha Gerting while he was cutting her hair. He was discharged on the plea that he was only blowing loose hair from the excited maiden's brow.

Not Liable For Labor.

Columbus, O., Dec. 11.—The supreme court holds that the owner of a building is not liable for material or labor employed by a contractor.

Highest of all in Leavening Strength.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ABOUT THE CROPS.

Nearly Twenty-Four Million Acres of Wheat Sown.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The returns of the statistician of the department of agriculture for the month of December relate chiefly to the average farm price of the various products of agriculture on the first day of the month. The farm price of corn, as indicated, averages 21.4, against 25.3 cents last year, average price of wheat 72.7 against 50.9 last year, of oats 18.6 against 19.8 last year, of Irish potatoes 23.7 against 26.6 last year, leaf tobacco per pound 6.0 cents against 6.8 cents last year, cotton per pound 6.6 cents against 7.6 last year.

The condition of winter wheat on Dec. 1 averaged for the country 93.5 per cent, as against 81.4 in 1895. In the principal winter wheat states the percentages are as follows: Ohio, 101, Indiana 100; Illinois, 99; California, 97. This estimate which is preliminary to the completed estimate of June next makes the area sown for the harvest of 1897 22,986,470 acres.

Ratified the Treaty.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The senate in executive session ratified an agreement made between Secretary Olney and Minister Romero of Mexico, extending for a year the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Mexico for a survey and relocation of the international boundary line west of the Rio Grande river. The treaty was called up by Senator Sherman and was accepted.

Argument In Ohio Tax Cases.

Washington, Dec. 11. — Argument was begun in the supreme court in a number of cases involving the validity of the state laws of Indiana and Ohio imposing a general corporation tax upon the express companies of those states. The argument for the companies in opposition to the law was begun by ex-Solicitor General Maxwell.

Meeting of Bimetallic Union.

Washington, Dec. 11.—A meeting of the executive committee of the Bimetallic union has been called by President A. J. Warner to be held in this city on the 15th. The meeting will discuss the question of continuing the literary work of the three headquarters of the union, located in this city, Chicago and San Francisco.

Will Go to La Paz.

Suare, Bolivia, Dec. 11.—The officers of the government will go from here to La Paz in order to give better attention to the difficult relations with Peru growing out of the efforts of the Bolivian government to fix a boundary line in the Amazonian districts without consultation with Peru.

Declared Not Guilty.

New York, Dec. 11.—The jury in the case of Maria Barberi, the Italian girl who killed her faithless lover, returned a verdict of not guilty. She was subsequently released from the Tombs prison.

Philippine May Be Free First.

Washington, Dec. 11. — The Cuban delegation here has received news to the effect that "if things continue as they are in the Philippine islands they will be free before Cuba."

No Restriction on Colored Immigration.

Adelaide, South Australia, Dec. 11.—The legislative council, by the president's deciding vote, rejected the government bill to restrict the immigration of colored races.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Quotations For Dec. 10.

New York.

Beef—Family, $9 00@10 00, extra mess, $7 00; packed, $8 00@9 00. Cut meats—Pickled bellies, 4½@5c; pickled shoulders, 4c; pickled hams, 8½@9c. Lard — Western steam, $4 15. Pork—Old mess, $8 25@8 75; family, $10 50@11 00, clear, $8 75@10 00.

Butter—Western dairy, 8@13c, creamery, 13½@22c do factory, 7@12c; Elgins, 22c; imitation creamery, 9@11½c. Cheese—state large, 7½@10½c; small, 7½@10c; part skims 3½@4c, full skims, 2½@3c. Eggs—State and Pennsylvania, 22@25c, western fresh, 15½@24c.

Wheat—32c Corn—25c Rye—44@46c Oats—23½c.

Pittsburg.

Cattle—Prime, $4 50@4 60; good, $4 30@4 40; good butchers', $3 80@4 00, fair, $3 60@3 85, feeders, $3 60@3 90; bulls, stags and cows, $2 00@3 30.

Hogs—Prime pigs, $3 55@3 60, best mediums, $3 45@3 50, common to fair Yorkers $3 40@3 45, heavy, $3 20@3 35, rough, $2 00@2 90.

Sheep—Choice, $3 60@3 70; good, $3 30@3 50; fair, $2 50@3 10; culls and common, $2 50@2 40; choice lambs, $4 70@5 00; common to good, $3 50@4 50, veal calves, $5 50@5 25.

Chicago.

Hogs—Light, $3 20@3 45; mixed, $3 20@3 45, heavy, $3 05@3 40; rough, $3 05@3 15.

Cattle—Beeves, $3 35@5 75, cows and heifers, $1 60@4 00; Texas steers, $2 80@4 20, stockers and feeders, $2 90@4 00.

Sheep—Steady.

Wheat—74½c. Corn—22¾c Oats—17½c. Rye—30c.

Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 93c. Corn—No. 2 mixed 22@22½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 19½. Rye—No. 2, 41@42c.

Lard—$3 45. Bulk meats—$4 00. Bacon $4 75.

Hogs—$2 50@3 25. Cattle—$3 15@4 50. Sheep—$2 00@3 25. Lambs—$3 00@4 25.

Buffalo.

Cattle—None on sale.

Hogs—Medium and heavy, $3 40@3 45; Yorkers, $3 60@3 65; pigs, $3 70@3 80.

Sheep and Lambs—Best lambs, $5 00; top sheep, $3 75.

Toledo.

Wheat, 93c. Corn—23c. Oats—18c. Clover-seed—$3 35.

School Shoes! . .

We have the goods that will stand the racket, and they don't cost much money, either. Brand new goods, latest styles. Come in and look at them, at

AVERY'S,

135 North Main St.

We take this means of posting the readers of this paper that we have constantly on hand a first class stock of LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, also HARD and SOFT COAL. If you will watch this bill board as intently as the dog is now doing, you may see the prices show, though if you do not discover them, if you will take the trouble to come down to the east end of Spring street, we will give you our confidential prices, and more than that, we will give you permission to tell those confidential prices to the whole town if you want to. Don't forget the place.

WALTER P. BLOOM,

LIMA, OHIO.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ENGLISH HOP YARDS.

HARVEST SCENES DESCRIBED BY AN AMERICAN VISITOR.

Work That Requires Application During Long Days For Small Returns. Picturesque Situations, but There Is Too Much Poverty to Admit of Poetry.

Yesterday I spent at Malling, an ancient market town about 30 miles from London, which is in the midst of one of the most fertile and extensive hop districts in the world, the soil being of the rich quality that produces the famous golden hop. I stood on an eminence and surveyed in every direction the plantations of tall hops, luxuriant on the straight, trimly set poles, the deep green of the vine leaves beautifully gemmed by the great bunches of golden flower. On a hillside a little distance to the left were the uniform white tents of the hop pickers, like the encampment of an army—for you must know that the hop pickers are not residents of the neighborhood. They come from distances by families, a large proportion of them from London. And, be it known, the majority of the hop pickers are wretchedly poor. The pay for hop picking is so very little that only by the united efforts of a family of three or four workers is the result of the day's labor worth the effort. Last year, for example, the pay for picking was a shilling for seven bushels, so that a worker had to complete seven bushels before the shilling was earned. This year conditions are a little better, but at the best hop picking is only profitable when the family has six or eight pairs of expert hands to strip the vines swiftly. Some of the women have reduced this picking to an art, the deft facility with which they take four or five flowers at a time completely deceiving the novice, who imagines skill to be nothing in this business.

The poles in a hopfield are so perfectly set at right angles that you may look down a uniform avenue of overhanging vines in whatever direction you turn your eyes. But this exactitude is less for beauty of appearance than for convenience of arrangement of picking parties, for a field is let out in small sections, so many hills—two poles make a hill—to a family, according as the family has agreed for half a bin or more. Therefore, as you walk down the path that intersects a hopfield, you see here and there at fixed distances apart the different independent groups of pickers, their canvas bins, with wide, flaring mouths, all of regular size, stretched on poles and set on crosspieces the length of their section, and while the man cuts the vines a third of the way up the poles and pulls up the poles to carry to the bin side the women and children incessantly work from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m., save only for the half hour at noon for dinner. And what a sight it is! At the very edge of the field where I spent most time rears, rugged and tall, the ivy draped tower of St. Leonards, said to be the very first, and therefore the oldest, of the Norman towers, the picturesque ruins of which so interest the intelligent visitor to rural England. This tower was built by Gundulf, bishop of Rochester, somewhere about 1078-90. This abbey, by the way, has been restored and is once more a home of nuns. At the foot of this old tower yesterday rolled and tumbled a score of grimy, half naked, tatterdemalion children, of ages running from the infant that should have been in arms to a pair of 4-year-old twins, in patched, dirty red dresses, and with huge brass earrings hiding the lobes of their unclean little ears. Thus did half barbarous young modesty kick up its slovenly little legs in contempt of that still grim though dismantled tower, built eight centuries ago to repel the assaults of those savages who were forerunners of the present day Englishman.

And among the vines yonder were the motley groups of persons to whom these little human blots appertained. Not by any means as picturesque and fascinating as Italian grape pickers; nothing of the rich, dark beauty of the southern types, but a different sort of interest attaches to these hopelessly ignorant, half vagrant creatures, who have come to the picking—by donkey cart, by train, on foot—bearing with them their miserable utensils for cooking and faring, in their rags and their tatters, the filth of which they are not ashamed, sleeping by night in tents if they are so fortunate, behind hedges and under rude wigwams of boughs, if they must, working from day dawn to evening close for a mere pittance—yet not wolfish or surly, not rude—indeed, good natured when you address them, and in rough way jocular or in shy way communicative. Here and there, to be sure, something more pretentious, the epitome of lower middle class shift and tidiness, but in the main a hop picking scene such as you may witness at Malling tells you what pitiful poverty and wretchedness are hidden from the world by the purple splendor of the richest nation upon which the curious sun looks askance.

Fill in imaginatively the picture of which I have given but true outlines. Scan the hillside encampment, where infancy and age swarm about the evening fires. Walk through the fields of vine girt poles, that seem a compact mass as you look down upon them. Talk with these women and children stripping the yellow flowers swiftly from the stems. Glance at the various troops of thoughtlessly begotten infants rolling on the green grass or burrowing in the soft earth, and then, as you blow the froth from your next glass of beer, reflect how the best hops yielded by bountiful nature are gathered for your benefit.—Cor. Chicago Times-Herald.

Fixing His Identity.

Attorney—Well, now you say that you saw the man who did the stabbing?

Witness—Yis, sor.

Attorney—And would you know the culprit again if you saw him?

Witness—He wasn't no culprit, sor; he was a Eyetalian.—Cleveland Leader.

CLOTHING AN ARMY.

It Costs Great Britain Over $5,000,000 to Dress Its Soldiers.

It costs the British government $6,250,000 annually for clothing furnished its army all over the world. Each of the foreign possessions, however, has to pay back to a certain extent the amount which the uniforms of the troops stationed or sent there has cost, and this entails no end of complicated bookkeeping.

India, for instance, pays for the clothing of its own troops, and also for the uniforms of the men which England sends there. The latter item is about $675,000 annually. On the other hand, when a regiment comes home from India, that country has to be paid back the full value of the clothes they wear.

The government sells old and worn-out articles to the secondhand dealers, who, by the way, usually accumulate fortunes in a short time. The value of castoff clothes so disposed of is about $140,000 yearly. The scraps remaining after the uniforms have been cut out also bring a matter of $30,000 annually. In all the authorities receive back about $1,500,000, thus reducing the total cost of clothing the army to less than $5,000,000 a year.

The best quality of everything is used in the manufacture of uniforms. In fact, it is said they are too good for durable wear. A huge factory in Pimlico, London, makes a large share of the furnishings, but vast quantities of foot and head gear are bought ready made. Boots and leggings, for example, cost $1,165,000 and headdresses $250,000.

The thousands of miles of flannel, linen, calico, cloth, velvet, etc., the millions of buttons, the tons of cotton wool, the billions of yards of sewing cotton, that are made into smart tunics, tidy trousers and warm shirts cost $2,425,000. The wages paid for making these up are over $6,000 a week. Some of the salaries paid for this branch are excellent for England. The inspector of clothing receives $6,000 and his assistants $2,750 apiece, and so on down the long list.

But all this vast expense is probably much less than the annual outlay that France or Germany makes for keeping its soldiers smart in appearance in times of peace. In Germany, for example, every man in the army is said to have four complete suits of military clothing.—New York Journal.

A ZOOLOGICAL DIVERSION.

An Elephant That Used to Play a Clever Trick on Visitors.

The elephant at the Jardin des Plantes at Paris used to play his visitors a trick which could not have been thought of but by an animal of much intelligence. His house opened upon an inclosure called the Elephants' park, containing a pond, in which he would lay himself under the water, concealing every part of him except the very end of his trunk—a mere speck that would hardly be noticed by a stranger to the animal's habits.

A crowd would assemble around the inclosure, and, not seeing him in it, would watch in expectation that he would soon issue from the house. But while they were gazing about a copious sprinkling of water would fall upon them, and ladies and gentlemen, with their fine bonnets and coats, would run for shelter under the trees, looking up at the clear sky and wondering whence such a shower could come.

Immediately afterward, however, they would see the elephant rising slowly from his bath, evincing, as it seemed, an awkward joy at the trick that he had played. In the course of time his amusement became generally known, and the moment the water began to rise from his trunk the spectators would take flight, at which he appeared exceedingly delighted, getting up as fast as he could to see the bustle he had caused.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Most Wheels Are Overoiled.

So many bicyclists have been observed suffering from clogged chains that a word of advice may with propriety be repeated: Oil the chain—nothing is more necessary, but be sure not to have it wet. Each link should be thoroughly lubricated, and then the chain should be rubbed dry. No amount of rubbing, it should be remembered, can remove the oil from the parts between the links, where it is needed, and not a particle of oil is required on the exterior surface. The drier that is the better. The oil, if exposed, picks up and holds dust and adds greatly to the friction. The same advice applies to all oiling. If so much is put in the bearings that some overflows and it is not wiped off, dust will gather at the spot, and even in the best made bearings some of it will almost certainly work into the balls and make trouble. And even if it does not get so far the bunches of dust so accumulated detract from the appearance of an otherwise well groomed machine and render the cleaning after a run twice as difficult as it need be. The fact is that more wheels are overoiled than underoiled. "Carrying a canary," as the "wheelmen" call riding with a dry bearing that screeches, is not half so common as a dust buried bearing. Of course, of the two, the latter is preferable, but no rider need have either.—New York Post.

Collar Bands.

The collar bands on the new gowns are one of the special points of decoration, and frills of some sort are invariably set in on the edge to stand up around the neck, commencing a little distance apart on either side of the front. They are made of knife plaited silk, ribbon, lace or chiffon, and one very effective trimming is lace in vandyke points, outlined with a tiny ruche of colored ribbon and gathered into the neck. Plain velvet collars, with plaitings of ribbon set in fan shape at the back, are very pretty, and collars made of bias folds of light velvet or satin, with narrow, black, pearl edged ribbon edging each fold, are another fancy.—New York Sun.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

STORY OF A FAILURE.

The Lights and Decorations Spoiled the Good Looks of Women.

I heard a curious story in New York the other day about how the vanity of women ruined one of the famous hotels. I will give no names, but those who were in the habit of visiting New York 15 years ago will identify it, for it was not only patronized by the most advanced set of upperdom, but was the favorite stopping place for foreigners. Its restaurant was also the popular dining place for the "swagger" set and the only formidable rival Delmonico then had. Its name was given to brands of wine and cigars and was adopted by ambitious little hotels all over the country.

The proprietors were coining money, and at the end of a certain season which marked high tide in their prosperity they decided to introduce some novelties in the way of decorations and scenic effects that would be attractive to their patrons and add to their fame. Their restaurant was closed during the summer, and in the fall was opened with a flurry that awakened New York. It was so thronged every night at dinner time that its regular patrons had to engage tables two and three days ahead, and strangers who were not up to that trick were compelled to wait until the flush of the show was over or go away disappointed. A boy in buttons used to sit near the cashier's desk, with a book handsomely bound in red morocco, taking the names of people who intended to dine there during the next week or two and the number of plates each would require. And it was the great show place for new gowns and jewels. Women who had just returned from Paris with trunks full of new things wore them there first, and that fact drew others who were not so fortunate, but quite as anxious to see the latest styles.

But within a few weeks the patronage of the place began rapidly to fall off, and before the middle of the season it was half empty every night. Women with handsome gowns and jewels never came again, and the proprietors did not know what to make of it. Finally one of them confided in a gentleman friend who knew everybody and asked him to make a quiet canvass among their former patrons and find out what was the matter—whether it was the cooking, or the service, or the price, or whether there was a feeling about that objectionable people went there to dine.

In a few days the friend came back with an astonishing story.

"It isn't your wines, or your food, or your prices," he said, "and there is no complaint about the people one meets at your place. It's your new decorations and electric lights. The peculiar shade of green on your walls is deadly to a woman with rouge or powder on her face, and none but complexions of six years and under can endure it. Besides, your electric lamps are so arranged that they kill the effect of delicate tints of satin, and everybody is wearing satin this year. The women did not know what was the matter with each other for awhile, but they soon found out, and nothing will induce them to come here."

From that date the prestige of the famous hotel began to wane until finally it went into the hands of a receiver, who sold the furniture at auction and closed the doors.—New York Letter in Chicago Record.

A Little Girl's Riddle.

Several children were asking riddles the other day, and a bright little girl who listened got the idea of what a riddle was. The next day she went to her father and said, "There was a blind and curtains on a pole and the pole fell and two men laughed." The father promptly gave it up when she said, "Don't you see the point?" Upon being answered in the negative she puzzled her brains for awhile, and said, "Neither do I." She is now practicing on riddles that have some meaning in them.

Personal Ends.

"Saw you coming out of the barber's this morning," said the sociable boarder.

"I went in on business connected with purely personal ends," replied Asbury Peppers with much dignity.

"Oh, beg pardon, I'"—

"That is to say, I got my hair cut and my shoes shined."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Do not allow your system to get weak and debilitated. It is easy to keep well and strong by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla,

HOSTESSES.

The Differences Found Between Those of France and England.

The guest at an English country house will be struck at once with the spirit of individualism that seems to run riot. While there are plenty of things going on that include everybody in the house, there are so many possibilities in the way of individual entertainment and such perfect liberty to follow them. The guest may be perfectly sure when the dates of the beginning and termination of his visit are given him by his hostess that those dates are the convenient ones and there need be no discussion on that point. Nobody waits breakfast for a guest, so that lateness to that meal is not a rudeness, and breakfast is on the table for an extended period of time. A little attention on which European households in general lay great stress is the carrying to a guest's room early in the morning of a cup of tea and toast. After breakfast, in England, the guest is left to himself, generally speaking, to write letters, read, walk or talk with other guests, the hostess having her morning well filled, though in many instances, of course, a guest may spend the morning with some member of the family.

Lunch is in some households a fixed meal, but is more often a movable feast, like breakfast. After lunch is the time when the hostess devotes herself to the entertainment of her guests, though it is not discourteous in a guest, if there is a house full, to have something special to do. At afternoon tea, which is served from 4 to 6 always, guests gather, and callers are apt to come, so that is a general gathering. It is dinner, however, that is the sacred institution, and anything but absolute unpunctuality is forgivable unless it be in a very favored individual. If there is more than one guest in the house, the host and hostess will not have invitations out to dine, but sometimes if there is a large family and only one guest they may go out, leaving the guest to the rest of the family, with perhaps somebody invited to meet him. After dinner there may be an evening of chatting, or there may be a distinct social event. Before going to bed there is a light supper, which is apt to be a jolly little meal, and is taken in the dining room without the attendance of the servants.

The visitor to the French country house will be struck at once with the greater strictness of observance and the "clannishness" of the house party. The meals are at fixed hours, and the old customs of chateau life are followed to a delightful extent. The women working at embroidery on the lovely lawn, with a background of firs against the chateau, with the men entertaining them, make a picture that looks as if it came from a book. This is the afternoon or rather the late forenoon programme, and driving or riding is generally done in a large party, usually in the early afternoon. If there is hunting, the men may go off alone, leaving the women, or they may all go together. It may be in the early morning, returning for dejeuner, or it may be for all day, with lunch in the woods or fields. The curious care surrounding the young girl in France is nowhere more plainly shown than at these country house parties. The conversation of the dinner table, if any young girl be present, is carefully regulated with a view to disturbing in nowise her youthful outlook. In England a very young girl may be kept away from the dinner table, but if she is old enough to attend that meal no care such as this is exercised.

Frenchwomen take exceeding care in the matter of dress here as everywhere, and the rather easy ways of English country life would not be allowed. Attendance at early mass at the village church is almost obligatory, and very quiet dressing is de rigueur. A curious bit of the extreme conventionalism is that caps of any sort are not admissible except during some game, and hats are worn as elaborately as in the city.

The custom of tipping servants in the houses of friends is one common to all Europe, though the system is more fully developed in England than anywhere else. The custom of a fixed date for the visit is not so closely followed in France as in England, though, of course, its convenience makes it known everywhere to people who entertain a great deal.—Springfield Republican.

Only Dry.

"Peter Hoey, masquerading in female attire!" called the clerk of the police court.

"Not guilty, yer anner," promptly responded a big, red faced man in a calico Mother Hubbard and with a sunbonnet filled with red whiskers.

"Not guilty," repeated the police judge in surprise as he surveyed the figure.

"That's right, yer anner, not guilty."

"Why, you still have on the female attire."

"If I didn't, yer anner would change the charge to undue exposure. It's all I've got, yer anner."

"But you went on the street in that attire."

"Yis, yer anner, but I was not goin to any masquerade. I was just goin to get a drink. When I was asleep, the owld lady took my clothes an hid 'em to keep me home. There ain't no law compellin a man to stay in bed till his wife brings his clothes, is there, judge?"

"No."

"An there ain't no law forcin a man to go dry when he's thirsty, is there?"

"Not that I know of."

"Then that's all there was to it. I was dry, an, havin no clothes, I took the owld woman's. If anybody's got a kick a comin, it's me at bein compelled to wear these."

The judge coincided, and Peter went home with the Mother Hubbard tucked in a pair of prison overalls.—San Francisco Post.

Pope Leo owns a pearl which the experts say is worth $100,000 in gold.

For Tired, Aching, Irritated Feet is a warm bath with

CUTICURA SOAP

and a gentle anointing with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure. This treatment allays itching and irritation, soothes inflammation and painful swellings of the joints, softens hard, roughened skin, and purifies the perspiration.

Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Props., Boston.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 8912.

Ex. Doc. 8. Page 243.

B. S. Porter & Son, Plaintiffs, vs. Pauletta Kemper, Defendant. } Allen Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Allen county, Ohio and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, in the wareroom of B. S. Porter & Son in the rear of No. 141 south Main street, in the city of Lima, Ohio, on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10th, A. D. 1896,

At 10 o'clock a. m., the following described goods and chattels, to wit:

One (1) Everett piano, number 19680.

Taken as the property of Pauletta Kemper.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

AARON FISHER, Sheriff, Allen county, Ohio.

Brotherton & Brotherton, plaintiffs' attorneys.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 8010.

Ex. Doc. 7. Pages 177-376.

The Ohio National Bank, of Lima, Ohio, Plaintiff, vs E. L. Goodenow, Defendant. } Allen Common Pleas

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas, of Allen county, Ohio and to me directed I will offer for sale, at the east door of the court house in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2d, A. D. 1897,

Between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements, situate on south Jackson street, in the city of Lima, Allen county State of Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit:

In-lot number twenty-five hundred and ninety three (2593) in Goodenow's addition to Lima, in said county and State.

Appraised at $450 00.

Terms of sale: Cash.

AARON FISHER, Sheriff, Allen County, Ohio.

Lima, Ohio, November 25th, 1896.

Hoagland & Creps, attorneys for Gus Kalb.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 8911.

Ex. Doc. 9. Page 242.

The John Church Company, Plaintiff, vs W. S. Culp, et al., Defendants. } Allen Com. Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas, of Allen county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale in the warerooms of B. S. Porter & Son, in the rear of No 141 South Main street, in the city of Lima, Allen county, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, A. D., 1896,

At 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described goods and chattels, to-wit:

One—1—Everett Piano, number 21223, with cover and piano bench.

Taken as the property of W. S. Culp and Flora M. Culp.

Terms of sale—Cash.

AARON FISHER, Sheriff, Allen County, Ohio.

Lima, Ohio, December 7, 1896.

Brotherton & Brotherton, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 5862.

Ex. Doc. 8. Page 18.

Hyde & Brooks, Pl'tiff, vs. Catharine Coates, et. al. Def'ts. } Allen Probate Court.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the Probate Court, of Allen County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the court house in Lima, Allen County, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, A. D., 1896,

Between the hours of 1 o'clock and 4 o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements, situate on west Spring street, in the City of Lima, Allen County, State of Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit:

Inlot number one thousand, three hundred and twenty-six -1 326 in Collet and Thomas' addition to the City of Lima, in Allen County, Ohio.

Appraised at $1,000 00.

Terms of Sale:—Cash.

AARON FISHER, Sheriff Allen County, Ohio.

Lima, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1896.

Motter & Mackenzie, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Assignee's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Allen county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1897,

at one o'clock p. m. at the east door of the court house in said county and State, the following described real estate, to wit: All that part of the east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-nine—29—township three—3—south, of range seven—7—east that lies north of the Findlay road, saving and excepting therefrom fifteen—15—acres thereof at the north end, heretofore conveyed by Peter M. Roose to Honora Conway, which said lands are more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a stone where the center line of north Sugar street crosses the center line of the Findlay road; thence in a northeasterly direction along the center line of the Findlay road 1380 feet to a peg; thence north 1521 feet to a peg; thence east 1320 feet to a peg; thence south 1287 feet to a peg in the center of the Findlay road; thence south 86 degrees west along the center of the Findlay road to a peg: containing 42 acres 36¾ perches of land, all in Allen county, Ohio, and containing forty five—45—acres of land, more or less

Appraised at $3,168.75

Terms of Sale:—One third cash on day of sale; one-third in nine months and balance in eighteen months from day of sale; notes to be given for deferred payments secured by mortgage on the lands.

JOHN M. ROOSE, Trustee for Peter M. Roose

Jason G. Lamison, Attorney for Trustee.

48-4 t

Legal Notice.

Rachel McGee, residence unknown, will take notice that on the 20th day of November, 1896, George McGee filed his petition in the Probate Court of Allen county, Ohio praying for a divorce from said defendant being case number 5834, on the ground of willful absence from plaintiff for more than three years last past.

Said cause will be for hearing as soon as may be after six weeks from the 20th day of November, 1896, and said Rachel McGee is notified to appear and answer to said petition or judgment may be rendered against her.

GEORGE McGEE.

Adkins & Klatte, attorneys for plaintiff.

SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.

Martha Rousculp, administratrix of the estate of Philip Rousculp, deceased, Plaintiff, vs. The Ohio Southern Railroad Company et al, Defendants. } In the Court of Common Pleas, Allen county, State of Ohio.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the decree of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the county of Allen and State of Ohio, entered in the above entitled cause, I, J. T. Adams, the Special Master designated by said decree, will sell without appraisement at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, at the east door of the court house in the city of Lima, county of Allen, State of Ohio, at one o'clock p. m. on Thursday, the 31st day of December, 1896, the property mentioned in the said decree, and therein directed to be sold to wit:

All and singular, the line of railroad of the said defendant company extending from the city of Springfield, in the county of Clarke, in the State of Ohio, through the counties of Clarke, Madison, Fayette, Highland, Pike, Ross, Jackson, Gallia and Lawrence in the State of Ohio and all branches, additions and extensions pertaining thereto, connecting the extension from the city of Springfield northward through the counties of Clarke, Champaign, Logan, Shelby, Auglaize, and Allen, and also an extension known as the Cincinnati Extension, connecting with the Ohio Southern main line at Jeffersonville, Fayette county, Ohio, and extending thence southwesterly, being in the counties of Fayette Greene and Clinton; also the Columbus Extension, so-called, extending from the town of Jeffersonville northeasterly in the counties of Fayette, and Madison, and also an extension known as the Cornelia Extension, and extending in and through the town of Wellston, and into the coal fields in the southwestern part of Vinton county, Ohio, and being in the counties of Jackson and Vinton, in the State of Ohio, and all other branches, additions and extensions pertaining to or belonging to, or in which the said Ohio Southern Railroad has any interest legal or equitable, and including all its railroads, ways, rights of way, station grounds, tracks, sidings, bridges, buildings, stations, viaducts culverts, engine houses, car houses and other houses of all kinds, and of rolling stock and in trust rolling stock, tools, machinery, implements, fuel, supplies of all kinds and property, real, personal or mixed, of all kinds and descriptions and wheresoever situated, the said property being more particularly described in the said decree now on file in the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas of Allen county, State of Ohio, being intended hereby to include all the property, rights, privileges, franchises and immunities of every kind and description particularly described in the said decree and in the order of sale issued to the undersigned as such Master, and to which reference is here made.

Said sale will be made subject to the following charges and claims thereon:

First, the Receiver's certificates issued pursuant to the orders of said Court of Common Pleas, and which shall be outstanding and unpaid at the time of the confirmation of the sale herein announced.

Second, a mortgage of trust already made by the Ohio Southern Railroad Company on the 23d day of May, 1881, to the Central Trust Company, of New York and covering the property afore-said for the security of $4,000,000—four million dollars—of bonds of the denomination of $1,000—one thousand dollars—each, dated May 23d, 1881, and payable in gold coin of the United States on the first day of June, 1921, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of December and June of each year.

Third all claims of intervening claimants now pending in said cause and undetermined which shall be finally adjudged to be valid claims against the said The Ohio Southern Railroad Company and liens upon the property above described, or some part thereof, superior to the lien of the second mortgage for the foreclosure of which said decree was taken.

The said property shall be offered and sold as one parcel and as an entirety. No bids shall be received at said sale for the said property for a less sum than $200,000—Two Hundred Thousand Dollars—nor shall any bid be received from any bidder who shall not place in the hands of the undersigned, or deposit with him at the time of making the bid, as a part of said bid and a pledge that such bidder will make good his bid if accepted by the Court, the sum of $15,000.00—Fifteen Thousand Dollars—in money or certified check or certificate of deposit of that amount, to the satisfaction of the undersigned as Master. Such deposit shall be received as a part of the bid of the successful purchaser, and any deposit made by any bidder who shall not become the purchaser to be returned to him, and upon such deposit being made by the highest bidder the Master will report the same to the Court as a part of the purchase price; the balance of the purchase price shall be paid from time to time as the court shall direct. The balance of the purchase price not required to be paid in cash either by the deposit aforesaid or by order of the Court but may be paid by surrendering to the undersigned outstanding second mortgage bonds and overdue coupons pertaining thereto, the same to be received in satisfaction in payment of purchase price at such value as shall be equivalent to the amount that the holders thereof would be entitled to receive thereon in case entire purchase price were paid in cash.

For the further and more specific description of the property and for the further and more particular designation of the directions and conditions of the said sale, reference is hereby made to said decree.

JOHN T. ADAMS, Special Master.

Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, of New York, and Doyle & Lewis, of Toledo, attorneys for the Central Trust Company.

Assignee's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of the order of the Probate Court of Allen County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1896,

At 1 o'clock p. m., at the east door of the court house in said County and State, the following described real estate, to wit:

Inlot number nineteen hundred and forty-seven (1947) in Burns' addition to the City of Lima, Ohio. Appraised at $350 00

Also inlot number sixty one (61) in the village of Elida in Allen County, Ohio. Appraised at $700 00.

Also a lot situated in the village of Elida, Allen County, Ohio: The west half of inlot number eight (8) in said village. Appraised at $1,000 00

Also a tract of land described as follows and situate in said County of Allen and State of Ohio, to-wit: Being a part of the southeast fraction of section seven -7-, township three -3-, south range six -6-, east, and more minutely described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot number fifty-six -56- in the village of Elida, thence south four and one half degrees, west one chain and seventy-eight links to the southwest corner of said lot number fifty-six -56-, thence north sixty-one and one half degrees, west along the railroad five chains and sixty-six -66 links thence north two degrees, east one chain and twenty links thence north one and one-half degrees, east five -5- chains and sixty-five links to the northwest corner of lot one hundred and thirteen 113- in said village of Elida, thence south to the northeast corner of said lot number fifty-six -56-, thence west one chain to the place of beginning, containing one and twenty-six hundredths acres, except two town lots next adjoining inlot number one hundred and thirteen on the west, now owned by J. T. Morris. Appraised at $100.00.

Terms of sale:—Cash

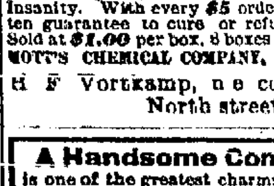
STEPHEN D. CRITES.

As Assignee in Trust for the Benefit of the Creditors of Jasper N. Morris.

Hoagland & Creps, His Attorneys.

Restored Manhood.

DR. MOTT'S NERVERINE PILLS.



The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Failing or Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions Youthful Errors, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold at $1.00 per box, 6 boxes for $5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

H F Vortkamp, n e cor Main and North streets.

A Handsome Complexion is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess. POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER gives it.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL TIME CARD

Giving time of departure of trains from the various depots at Lima, Corrected June 21, 1896.

P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.

No. 4—	Going East	Daily	7 45 a m
" 36—	"	"	6 50 a m
" 20—	"	ex. Sunday,	3 15 p m
" 8—	"	"	9 30 p m
" 3—	"	Limited	10 50 p m
" 29—	Going West.	ex. Sunday,	9 20 a m
" 6—	"	"	2 56 p m
" 31—	"	"	3 44 p m
" 15—	"	"	2 00 a m
" 5	"	Limited	3 33 a m

L. H. & R. R.

" 7—	Going North,	daily	2 25 a m
" 11—	"	ex. Sunday	5 45 a m
" 1—	"	"	9 20 a m
" 5—	"	"	12 48 p m
" 3—	"	"	4 05 p m
" 13—	Arrive	daily ex. Sunday	7 15 p m
" 61—		Sunday only	7 15 a m
No. 19—	Going North,	daily	1 45 a m
" 14—	"	daily ex. Sunday	6 20 a m
" 2—	"	daily ex. Sunday	8 25 a m
" 8—	"	"	12 25 p m
" 4—	"	ex Sunday	4 55 p m
" 10—	"	ex Sun. arrive	8 5 0 p m
" 60—		Sunday only	7 45 a m
" 22—	"	arrive	10 30 p m

T. & O. C. & W. R. R.

No. 6—	Going East,	daily ex. Sunday	7 20 a m
" 4—	"	" " "	1 45 p m
" 2—	"	" " "	7 30 p m
		Sunday only	7 00 a m
		Return	9 50 p m
" 1—	" West	" " "	9 35 a m
" 5—	"	" " "	4 50 p m
" 3—	"	" " "	2 45 a m

C. & E. R. R.

Local—	Going East,	daily ex. Sunday	7 00 a m
No. 2—	" "	" " "	3 30 p m
" 8—	" "	"	9 02 p m
" 12—	" "	"	2 45 a m
Local—	" West,	" " "	7 00 a m
No. 1—	" "	" " "	9 23 a m
" 5—	" "	"	11 23 a m
" 3—	" "	"	12 37 p m
" 13	" "	" Monday	5 30 p m

OHIO SOUTHERN.

Leaves		Arrives
8 20 a m	Daily, except Sunday	11 05 noon
3 35 p m	" " "	5:05 p m

LIMA NORTHERN.

GOING NORTH.

No. 3—	Express, leaves	5:10 p m
No. 18—	Local "	7:30 a m
No. 20—	Mixed "	11:15 a m

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1—	Express, arrives	9:55 a m
No. 21—	Local, "	1:40 p m
No. 19—	Mixed,	9:00 p m

For news read the TIMES-DEMOCRAT, which publishes all the news while it is fresh. The only real newspaper in Lima. Compare it with any other local paper published in Ohio and the verdict will be "The TIMES-DEMOCRAT leads them all." Everybody takes it. Ten cents a week delivered at your supper table six nights a week.

Read

A newspaper that serves the news when you want it. That is what

The Daily Times-Democrat

Does every evening. Subscribe for it

And You Will Get

All the local and general news of the day, concisely and accurately told. We publish

All the News.

Ten cents a week by carrier.

IN OTHER FIELDS.

Local Gamblers are Searching for Unlawful Gains.

They Meet With a Warm Reception at Wapakoneta and Leave Without an Argument.

It appears from an account in the Auglaize County *Democrat* that some Lima gamblers are searching for ill-gotten fruits in foreign fields. That paper said, in a late issue:

We watched last week with considerable interest the preparations for the establishment of a gambling institution here, in the basement of a saloon. It was to be conducted on a metropolitan plan, and the proprietors, two Lima gentlemen, who depend upon their wits for subsistence, were prepared for all comers. "Any old time" any old sport couldn't have got action on his coin in that joint would have been when the river rose and flooded it. Whether the town has the reputation of being a fruitful field for smooth citizens exploring for suckers I am unable to say, but the utensils brought here cast a gloomy shadow over the poker rooms and other things. There were roulette wheels, faro, keno, craps, and other sure-thing layouts sufficient to meet the demand of a new mining camp. All were placed in position and running order Sunday night, when Marshal Melching, who had also been keeping an eye on the thing, floated down and landed both Trilbys upon it and it was no more. The officer gave the proprietors a specified time in which to remove the paraphernalia and themselves from town and they hastened to comply with his request without argument.

Notice.

All sisters of the W. V. R. U. are requested to meet at U. V. U. hall Friday evening, December 11th, as business of importance calls us together. ADDIE HIGGINS, Sec.

Do you know the quickest way to cure a sprain or bruise, a burn or scald? Such injuries are very common and can be cured quickly if properly treated. Mr. J. M. Amerman, of Forks P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "I have never found anything to compare with Chamberlain's Pain Balm for sprains, bruises and burns. We have used it in our family for several years and feel that we cannot do without it." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner: C. W. Heister, 58 public square.

The person who disturbed the congregation last Sunday by coughing is requested to call on H. F. Vortkamp, n. e. cor. Main and North sts., and get a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar, which always gives relief.

DANGER IN SODA.

Serious Results Sometimes Follow Its Excessive Use.

Common Soda is all right in its place, and indispensable in the kitchen and for cooking and washing purposes, but it was never intended for a medicine, and people who use it as such will some day regret it.

We refer to the common use of soda to relieve heartburn or sour stomach, a habit which thousands of people practice almost daily, and one which is fraught with danger; moreover the soda only gives temporary relief and in the end the stomach trouble gets worse and worse.

The soda acts as a mechanical irritant to the walls of the stomach and bowels, and cases are on record where it accumulated in the intestines, causing death by inflammation or peritonitis.

Dr. Harlandson recommends as the safest and surest cure for sour stomach (acid dyspepsia) an excellent preparation sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. These tablets are large 20 grain lozenges, very pleasant to taste and contain the natural acids, peptones, and digestive elements essential to good digestion, and when taken after meals they digest the food perfectly and promptly before it has time to ferment, sour and poison the blood and nervous system.

Dr. Wuerth states that he invariably uses Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in all cases of stomach derangements and finds them a certain cure not only for sour stomach, but by promptly digesting the food they create a healthy appetite, increase flesh and strengthen the action of the heart and liver. They are not a cathartic, but intended only for stomach diseases and weakness and will be found reliable in any stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cts per package.

A little book describing all forms of stomach weakness and their cure mailed free by addressing the Stuart Co., of Marshall, Mich.

Election of Officers N. U.

At the regular session held Wednesday evening, Ottawa Council, National Union, elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, J. W. Bailey; vice president, W. T. Harps; speaker, J. Lacufer; secretary, Torrey Kirk; financial secretary, Wm. Keiffer; treasurer, A. A. Sherman; chaplain, A. Kinzer; usher, Karl Kinzer; sergeant-at-arms, G. Kellermier; door keeper, Jos. Benson; trustees, A. A. Sherman, J. Warner, L. Keiffer.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.

Strange Beginning of a Friendship.

I remember the anecdote my stepfather, Count d'Aure, who entered La Fleche before the regulation age of 8, used to tell me. It was the first time he had left his mother, and he was somewhat bewildered by the roughness of his comrades, who affected the airs of old troopers. To make sure that he was not a milksop, one of them, a veteran of 12, made him lay his hand flat on the ground, stepped on it and crushed one of his fingers. This tormentor was the future General Baraguay d'Hilliers. The victim, who nearly fainted, bore it bravely, however. "And this was the beginning," my stepfather used to add half a century later, when showing his deformed finger, "of a friendship that lasted all our lives." This happened shortly after the first empire, when Roman virtues were emulated, but one must not infer from this isolated fact that stoicism flourishes vigorously in the French educational system.—Th Bentzon in Century.

An Unexpected Greeting.

The gentle Elsie sat drearily in the gloaming in the front room.

She was very miserable, for on the previous night she had had words with her own, and now she fears her haughty Harold will not call.

She hears a step, a ring, a voice she knows, and some one speaking to the servants in the hall.

She will not wait until a light is brought, but gently calls, "Come in."

The visitor enters, and, with a sigh of awful volume the fair Elsie casts herself into his arms and softly murmurs:

"Oh, my darling, I am so glad you have come. I have so wanted to make it up and settle."

And he of the embrace remarked:

"Well, miss, it's very nice of you, and I'm very glad, too, that you're going to settle up at last."

It was the gas collector.—Spare Moments.

The rose, the national flower of England, is symbolic of superior merit. It is said that this symbolism was popularly used as early as the war of York and Lancaster, generally known as the War of the Roses.

In California a bushel of buckwheat is 40 pounds, and from this figure the range is upward in various states to 56 pounds in South Carolina.

Investigate This.

It's at Home.

Right Here in Lima.

If It Happened in California or Boston You Wouldn't Believe It.

Mrs. C. A. Terry, No. 102 north Tanner street, says that Doan's Kidney Pills have changed her life of suffering to one of enjoyment of freedom from chronic kidney trouble. Year after year, with the best professional aid that could be obtained, there was no positive let up in the different distressing phases of a kidney disease. She was advised of the old Quaker remedy by her mother, who had written her from New York, but she could not obtain it in Lima at that time. Later she saw in the city journals that they could be obtained at W. M. Melville's, No. 147 north Main street, and she hastened to procure a box. There was no disappointment in their effects. She had not taken them very long before relief came to her and a steady improvement commenced, which resulted in leaving her free from pains, aches and distressing urinary complications. She expressed her appreciation of Doan's Kidney Pills as follows: "For eleven years I have known what kidney trouble was. Some six years ago I was treated by Dr. Hadden, Corning, N. Y., and he brought me out of it, and I remained free of it until I went to live in Detroit. It came on me again and I returned to Corning to obtain the professional aid of Dr. Hadden, but I could not remain long enough to be benefitted by his treatment, and after consulting a specialist in Elmira, who said that I had Bright's disease in the second degree, and though with care I might live some years, yet I would never be a well woman again. I returned to my home in the west discouraged. I did not cease to treat for this, and have employed physicians, and I have resorted to advertised remedies, but with very little relief. My mother wrote me from Corning, N. Y., to be sure and get Doan's Kidney Pills. They were performing cures in that section that were considered hopeless. She was confident that they would benefit me. No one had them here then, but later I was able to get them from Melville's drug store, and I cannot express my thankfulness for what they did for me. The pain in my back, soreness over my kidneys and the urinary distress are too familiar to sufferers of kidney trouble to need describing. I was at times so swollen that I could not wear my clothes, and this bloating extended to my body as well as to my limbs. I was in a very bad way when I procured them. But I can say that they have done this for me: I have no urinary trouble. I have no pains in my back. I can wear my clothing now, and I am feeling well in every way.

"I never had any medicine so satisfactory as Doan's Kidney Pills, and I cannot say sufficient for them as a kidney cure."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers, for 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50. By mail on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

VIRGINIA'S ICE MINE.

It Is One of the Greatest Wonders In This Country.

One of the greatest curiosities in the United States, or in the world, perhaps, is the wonderful ledge of ice which exists, even in the midst of the hottest summer, in Scott county, Va. This natural icehouse is situated on the north side of Stone mountain and about six miles from the mouth of a small stream known as Stony creek. The marvel is said to have been known to at least one of the early settlers, a Mr. Danridge, who, it is alleged, discovered it while deer hunting away back in 1830. Owing to the fact that the land on which it was situated could not be bought, Mr. Danridge positively refused to tell of the whereabouts of the ice ledge, and only visited the place when it was absolutely necessary to obtain a supply to be used in case of sickness.

The old man died many years ago, and from that time until 1893 the location of Danridge's ice mine was unknown, the old gentleman having never even taken his own family into the secret.

In the year last mentioned, however, a party of herb diggers visited the unfrequented region contiguous to Stone mountain and were fortunate enough to rediscover the lost ice mine.

During two or three months in the middle of summer the ice is only protected from the sun's rays by a thick growth of moss. The formation of the ice layer is similar to that of a coal vein, being thin in some places and thicker in others, the average thickness being about four feet. Persons of some scientific attainments who have visited the place for the purpose of studying the wonder say that it has the appearance of having been there since the time of the ice age, which the geologists talk so much about. Another plausible theory is that somewhere beneath the bed is situated a great natural laboratory where ether is constantly formed and expelled, and that the process of freezing is now constantly going on. Whatever view is taken it is one of the greatest natural wonders the state affords.—St. Louis Republic.

The white lily in the south of Europe, particularly in Italy, is an emblem of sweetness, light and life. In some of the country districts of the Italian peninsula lilies are always placed on the coffins of young girls.

CULLOM'S SPEECH.

He Says Spain Cannot Rule the Gold Land Much Longer.

Washington, Dec. 11. In the senate the Cuban speeches of Mr. Cullom and Mr. Call were listened to by crowded galleries, indicating the public interest felt in this subject.

After a brief reference to the president's message concerning Cuba, Mr. Cullom referred to certain phases of Spanish history, showing the record of cruelty and oppression. Continuing he said:

This country of [illegible] for of justice in the [illegible] from [illegible] about [illegible] of the [illegible] Inquisition [illegible] cession [illegible]

Spain has grievously [illegible] and lower estate, [illegible] lying for existence [illegible] loited upon Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands. Spain continues to be what she always was—a robber nation.

A population of 600,000 white Cubans and 500,000 colored Cubans, aggregating 1,100,000 persons, will never yield and cannot never to submit to the bloody military rule of 100,000 Spaniards. Within the borders of the island rages war which on both sides is declared to be either a war of extermination on the one hand, or liberty and Spanish exclusion on the other. This condition must cease.

The government of Cuba by Spain is merely a tyranny, the governmental power being but a machine by which the profits of the resident sugar growers go to fill up the pockets of the Spaniard 2,000 miles away. A government which years ago suffered dismemberment by the complete severance of its South American territories, which has been humiliated by their success as independent countries, finds its last claim to a profitable dependency now threatened.

Cuba today is lost to Spain. The public proclamation of Spanish defeat may not have been officially and definitely announced, but in truth and in fact the submission of Cuba will never again be yielded as of old. The tribute of $25,000,000 to $40,000,000 annually, so long exacted, will never again replenish the treasury of Spain. The strugglies of 1895 and 1896 may sadly cripple Cuba, but they will ruin Spain.

Has Spain any sympathy for or friendship for this country? Americans have been imprisoned and punished in Cuba for even expressing sorrow for the poor young medical students who were cruelly shot and murdered in Havana a few years ago. There is not a family of any standing in Cuba which has not lost one or more of its members by arbitrary arrest and sunrise murder by armed troops.

I believe it to be the duty of the United States to use the great power attaching to the nation to declare and to maintain, as a prerogative of right, belonging generally to republicanism and specifically to this republic, that no channel house of ruin shall be continued in the West Indian waters.

Nicaragua Canal Bill.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Representative Doolittle of Washington circulated a petition during the day asking the committee on rules of the house to grant time for the consideration of the Nicaragua canal bill reported from the committee on interstate and foreign commerce. Nearly every member of the house to whom the petition was presented signed it.

Next Meeting In Columbus.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The meeting of the American Anti-Saloon league, which has been in session in Washington this week, has adjourned. The board of directors recommended that Columbus, O., shall be the place and Jan. 11 and 13, 1898, the time of holding the next annual convention. The principal office of the league will be at Washington.

Took Possession.

West Superior, Wis., Dec. 11.—The decree of foreclosure in the case of the Central Trust company of New York against the West Superior Iron and Steel company was granted by Judge Vinge allowing the Rockefellers to take possession under their trust deed of $1,600,000. The Central Trust company holds mortgages on the plant of $1,300,000.

General Agent's Trial.

Indianapolis, Dec. 11.—A. J. O'Reilley, general agent of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago road, arrested for violation of the interstate commerce law for rate discrimination, had his preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Van Buren. The case was taken under advisement by the commissioner.

Monitor Ram In Use.

New York, Dec. 11.—One more formidable addition to the navy of the United States was made when the monitor ram Puritan was formally put in commission at the Brooklyn navy yard. It is 32 years since the keel of the Puritan was laid and four years since she was launched.

Brewery Bid Off.

Nebraska City, Neb., Dec. 11.—The entire plant and fixtures of the Nebraska City distillery were sold for $60,000 by General John McNulta, the receiver of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company. The property originally cost the trust between $250,000 and $300,000.

Banquet on Board.

New York, Dec. 11.—Superintendent V. S. Allen of the Cromwell Steamship line gave a reception on board the company's new steamer Creole to gentlemen prominent in transportation circles here. The Creole starts on her maiden trip to New Orleans Saturday.

Struck a Gusher.

Findlay, O., Dec. 11.—An oil and gas well has been drilled in near this city which promises to be one of the greatest in the Ohio field. Its capacity is 15,000,000 cubic feet of gas a day and 50 barrels of oil an hour.

Conference With McKinley.

Canton, O., Dec. 11.—S. B. Archer, secretary and treasurer of the tariff commission league, with headquarters at Newark, N. J., had an extended interview with Major McKinley.

Horr Is Worse.

Plainfield N. J., Dec. 11.—The condition of ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr took a turn for the worse.

A LITTLE HORSE SENSE

And It Lands Home.

If a man would give his high-bred horse, day after day, a concoction to drink that was a certain detriment to digestion and that slowly poisoned the stomach, liver and nerves, he would be considered a definite fool by all knowers. Some men's bodies are worth as much as that of a good horse. In the isolated cases where this fact seems clearly established it would be the part of good common judgment and plain every day common sense to give such a body as fair treatment as one would to the horse, particularly when it is remembered that with a good physical body, kept in health and strength, man can do things.

There is quite as great a contrast between a well man and a sick one, as between a well horse and a foundered old wreck, to say nothing of the "feelins of the critter" in either case.

Blind to the cause of his physical ails, man (and woman too) persists, day after day, in pouring into the protesting body a liquid drug called coffee, known by all chemists and physicians to contain the same poisonous alkaloids as found in strychnine, morphine, whiskey and tobacco, and to require a powerful constitution to withstand. The weak ones sink under the insidious drug daily administered and seldom know enough to spot their enemy. "How do we know coffee is the enemy" some ask.

Let the little spark of common sense flash again, and direct, that coffee be left off for ten days. You may not get entirely well in that time, my impatient friend; you would like to ride down hill for several years and climb back in ten days, but you must let the little spark flash again. The quickest way to get up the hill of health is by the royal road of good food and nourishing drink.

After a long line of experiments looking to the production of a health coffee, the Postum Cereal Co., Lim., of Battle Creek, Mich., perfected "Postum" by a skillful treatment of the healthful grains, and Postum now stands as a liquid food-drink of great value, while it can not be distinguished from the choicest coffee in its color, and the taste is such that it is easily mistaken for Mocha coffee. Its introduction into the home means that adults and children can have all the enjoyment of coffee and daily add to their bodily health by the addition of just so much nourishment, in palatable form, as the pure grains of the field contain. "It makes red blood" is the trade mark, and the rosy tinge of health attests the truth of the statement.

There is but one genuine original Postum Cereal coffee, with a multitude of imitations offered as "just as good."

NO. 54.

East Side Public Square. First-class Barbershop. Ladies' and Children's Haircutting done to order. Special room for ladies' hairdressing

A. G. LUTZ Proprietor.

WINTER RESORT EXCURSIONS.

California and the West, Florida and the South

Ask passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Lines about the low rate, first-class service and quick time over this reliable route. Full information free. It will pay to investigate if you contemplate a trip. If not convenient to communicate with local representatives of the Pennsylvania Lines near your home, address F. VAN DUSEN, Chief Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, Pa., for desired information on the subject.

B. H. OTLER,
Agent, Lima, O.

Military.

"Pat," said Cronin, "I've noticed that most of the people you meet give ye a military salute. What does it mean?"

"Don't say a word," replied Pat. "I used to be drill master."

"Fwhere?"

"In the quarry."—*New York Evening Journal.*

Baby Screamed One Hour. One Dose Brought Smiles.

MASSILLON, O., Nov. 6, '95.—Hand Medicine Co.—"I cheerfully bear witness as to the virtues of Dr. Hand's Colic Cure. Our baby, now nearly four months old, suffered much from colic. After having screamed with pain for over an hour we came upon Dr. Hand's Colic Cure and gave her a dose of it. In five minutes after taking she is all smiles, and at night we all sleep. Mrs. F. L. Traphagen, 46 W. Charles St." All druggists, 25c.

A Blessing For the Ladies.

Thousands of ladies are using Brazilian Balm. For soreness, pain, bearing down and many kinds of trouble, it acts like a charm. A 50 cent or dollar bottle often does more good in one week than any other remedy does in months. It goes right to the spot, removing all inflammation. Mrs. Geo. W. Roberts, of Wilmington, Del., says, "A strong solution of Brazilian Balm and warm water used as an injection has done me more good than all the remedies and prescriptions I ever tried."

Van DeGrift's Art Gallery

Will be open Sunday from 9 a. m. to 3 p m. All work finished for Xmas. f&s

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One copy one year, in advance.....$5.00
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Subscription collections made weekly. Our collector will call each week unless some special arrangement be made with him. All subscription accounts must be paid promptly.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT has the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in northwestern Ohio, outside the larger cities. It reaches into every portion of Lima and goes into every postoffice in Allen county. THE LIMA TIMES-DEMOCRAT is recognized as the people's paper, and as such is the most popular newspaper in the city. It is read by every one in Lima, and its rapidly increasing list attests its superiority over all competitors.

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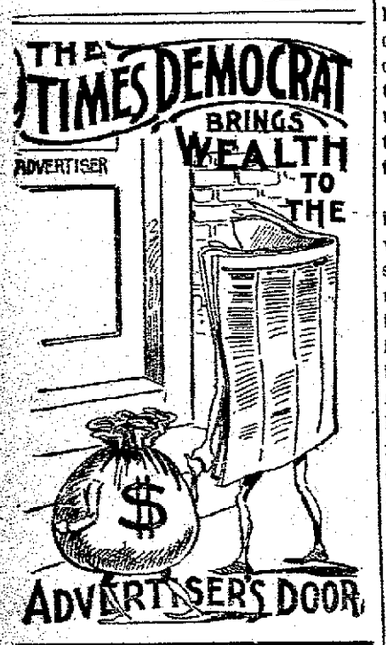


As $8,000,000 more revenue was raised during the first year the Wilson bill was in operation than was raised during the last year the McKinley bill was in operation it is easy to account for the deficit. An extravagant congress can create a deficit no matter what the revenues of the government. Grover's advice to congress—be economic—is timely.

The Delaware *Reflector* asks: How can there be an over production of breadstuffs when thousands are yearly dying in the world of starvation. It is stated that in the city of New York nearly one hundred persons died of starvation during the past year. Over production is liable to be confounded with a want of means to create a demand for the supply.

A dispatch from Lincoln says that Bryan works from 7 o'clock in the morning until 11:30 o'clock at night on the book he is writing, two stenographers being employed to assist him. How's that for literary effort compared with the work done by some of the famous authors who are said to have spent ten hours in the preparation of the matter for a single page of a book? Bryan promises to be a record breaker in more respects than one.—*Cleveland Leader.*

United States Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, addressed the combined Republican clubs of the District of Columbia which met in Washington City last Thursday night. The Senator was enthusiastic over the result of the election, and was magnanimous enough to say that "much praise should be given *President Cleveland and the other Gold Democrats who left their party to unite with the Republican party during the campaign.*" Over six millions of voters disagree with Senator Sherman in this particular.

Senator Quay snubbed the Philadelphia Business Men's League the other day, who wanted to confer with him in relation to the election of a United States Senator. This was because James Pollock, a member of the league, had said at a public meeting at Erie, Pa., November 28: "We are willing to have one man like Quay; but we want one man who will not be away fishing or drunk when important measures are up affecting our welfare."

The per capita circulation of the United States on the 1st of December, according to the statement of the United States Treasurer, was $22.86. On the 1st of November the per capita circulation was $22.63—increase 23 cents.

The decisions published in the TIMES-DEMOCRAT of Wednesday, as handed down from the Supreme Court of Ohio, concerning the constitutionality of the mechanics' lien law, are attracting much attention from the attorneys and others interested in the test cases commenced in Clark and Putnam counties. Many attorneys have insisted, since the last law was enacted, that in certain previsions it was clearly unconstitutional, and their opinion has been sustained by the decisions of the Supreme Court. The cases involved, in which the decisions were given are L. F. Young vs. The Lion Hardware Company, from Clark county, and Palmer & Crawford vs. William C. Tingle, from Putnam county. In the first case the material man got judgment, which was affirmed by the circuit court. In the latter case the law was not sustained, the decision of the Circuit Court being sustained by the Supreme Court.

The decision is understood to apply to material men only, the mechanics' lien law having been declared constitutional some time ago. It is based upon the doctrine that a man cannot be made a party to a contract without his consent, and that the claim of the man who has sold the material to a contractor is not good as against the owner of the premises, because the latter's consent was not secured to the agreement.

The decision will be very far-reaching in its effect, for the reason that a vast amount of material has been sold on the strength of securing the money from the owner of the premises if the contractor should become insolvent. There is said to be a million dollars in Columbus alone whose recovery was dependent upon this law, and which it will be difficult to recover now that the law has been declared invalid. Both of the cases decided will be reported, and the announcement of the grounds will be awaited with interest.

Under the law the bill for material became a prior lien over a mortgage or other claim against a building, and its effect was to make persons handling material careless about the solvency of the contractor, so long as the property was good for their claim.

AMOUNT OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION DECEMBER 1, 1896.

The United States Treasury statement for December 1, 1896, shows the following amounts of gold and silver coins and certificates, United States notes and national bank notes in circulation:

Gold coin	$ 518,729,892 00
Standard silver dollars	58,493,845 00
Subsidiary silver	61,233,346 00
Gold certificates	38,016,749 00
Silver certificates	356,312,121 00
Treasury notes, Act July 14, 1890	80,147,901 00
United States notes	274,705,483 00
Cur'y certificates, Act June 8, 1872	38,470,000 00
National bank notes	222,335,419 00
Total	$1,646,444,746 00

Estimated population, 72,030,000; circulation per capita, $22.86.

Bosh.

A noted revival preacher is represented as saying, "If you are going to be really wise, you are going to live for another world, not for this." We hope the revivalist did not say it. Such a remark would reflect little credit on either his intelligence, Christianity or common sense.

The world has grown weary of that preaching which points only to the life after death as a remedy for the fearful and ever present ills which press so pitilessly upon mankind here and now. No such gospel as that was ever preached by the founder of Christianity. On the contrary, if his divine mission was along one line of good more than another it was in the direction of alleviating people's material wants, filling their stomachs, healing their sorrows and their diseases here on this earth. His constant teaching was that men should every day and every moment strive to realize here on earth the possible heaven. His very prayer, "Thy kingdom come," was an exhortation to this end. All the honesty, kindliness, good temper and purity of heart and mind that are to be realized in the angelic state we want here and now. The world is languishing and dying for the need of it.

The profoundest thinkers and best Christians among ministers of the gospel understand this and inculcate by all means in their power the development of those graces of heart and mind which constitute heaven, whether in the flesh or out of it. They likewise work actively to the utmost of their ability to improve the social and material condition of mankind in this [illegible] more comfortable, happy and happy. This is real Christian work.

Moreover, here is a secret: The average individual, with his greed, his selfishness, and all the little sins he knows so well about, could not be happy with the angels if he were placed among them, they would be so different from him. He would not be happy even though he had given $7,000,000 to the missionaries before he died.

No! It is exactly as expressed in Sydney Smith's short sermon:

You will live well there if you live well here. I can say no more though I talk for a year.

Getting Electricity From Coal.

When an engineer runs a machine to propel cars or to do any mechanical work, he is simply using the stored up energy that is in the coal or fuel he uses to produce the steam. The steam conveys the power to the machine at a loss of at least 90 per cent of the power that was stored in the coal from the sun. When the coal is first used to make steam, and the steam is used to produce electricity, and the electricity is converted back into mechanical power to run machinery, the loss of power is still greater. The machine driven by the electrical power gets less than 2 per cent of it.

Now, if the heat which produces the steam and the steam which produces the electricity could be done away, and the energy stored in the coal could be got directly from the coal in the form of electricity, the saving of power would be immense. On this problem scientific men have labored for years. Dr. William W. Jacques of Boston believes he has solved it. In lucid, simple language he explains his methods to the public through Harper's Magazine. He immerses the lump of coal in a liquid. The oxygen that ordinarily produces combustion when uniting with the coal he combines with it through the liquid, thus making a combination without any heat. The combination produces an electrical current, which may be utilized like any other electrical current. That seems to be the story.

The first visible sign has appeared that nations will perhaps be forced to form trusts to control manufactures, as so many private corporations have done and are doing. In France, Germany and the adjacent countries of Europe the production of sugar beets has been stimulated in an extraordinary manner for the past 15 years. Government bounties were offered in Germany that made the farmers of that country leave everything else and rush sugar beet production. The farmers of Austria-Hungary, France and Belgium did the same. The consequence is that the price of sugar has been lowered beneath the cost of profitable production. Now the Austrian government will negotiate with Germany the question of limiting the production of sugar beets. When the supply of an article is so abundant that its price falls below cost of production, it is altogether right and proper to limit its production. In the case of every great industry there ought to be a board of observers or directors to look over the whole field and regulate production by demand. It is a matter which should not be left to the greed of the producers of the article, however, or its consumers. It may be that the people themselves, through their representatives, will be forced to take up the regulation of the supply of industrial products.

Some Boston Words.

Americans mostly know how much they owe to Boston in the way of examples of propriety of behavior and the use of good grammar. Few, however, are aware of what Boston has done for the English language in the way of actually enriching it with new words. Mr. C. W. Ernst instances a number of these in The New England Magazine.

We find from his paper that the word "commonwealth" as applied to a country and its government was a coinage of the Massachusetts colony in 1634. Afterward Cromwell himself borrowed the word for Great Britain.

The word "town" as applied to a neighborhood or township is also a Boston idea. So is "rum," meaning an intoxicating drink distilled from molasses. This was first made in Boston in 1653. Boston also borrowed from Gloucester, Mass., and brought into common use the word "schooner," not meaning a large beer glass, but a coasting vessel. There, too, is "coasting," sliding down hill rapidly, now applied to bicycles more often even than as originally to speeding down hill upon a sled over a snow track. Boston likewise invented "lumber," to designate boards, planks and woods prepared for the market. "Caucus" is one of her word coins too.

Finally we come to Boston's most widespread and illustrious linguistic invention—"paper money." In Boston paper money was first issued and first named July 2, 1692, 204 years ago.

In one or two cases congressmen elect, swearing to the amount of their campaign expenses, as required by law in some of the states, have testified that they spent more than a year's salary fighting for the place.

Among business enterprises recently sprung up is a beet sugar company in New York state, organized for the purpose of getting the sweetness out of the sugar beet and putting it upon the market.

G. E. BLUEM. G. E. BLUEM. G. E. BLUEM.

A WONDERFUL CLOAK BUY.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS' worth of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks, bought by us at a great sacrifice, and just before the holidays, too; and instead of selling them at the real value, we intend to close them out quick. Every garment in the lot will be sold at ONE HALF of the regular selling price. Do you need a new garment? If so, be sure you attend this great Cloak sale, as they will all be sold at bargain prices not to be heard of again this winter.

SALE BEGINS TO-DAY.

Here are a few of the prices the Cloaks can be bought for:

Children's Jackets.

From $1.12 to $8.00 each.

Misses' Jackets.

Half and full lined from $5.00 to $12.00.

LADIES'

Black beaver, self-facing, $2.50, to elegant black Kersey, full silk lined for $6.00.

Rough Cloths, Astrakhan, Boucle, Diagonal; a self-faced rough Jacket for $3.25.

Ladies' Plush Jackets.

NICELY LINED WITH FANCY SILK.

$12.50 Jacket for $6.25.
$15.00 Jacket for $7.50.
$18.00 Jacket for $9.00.
$20.00 Jacket for $10.00.
$25.00 Jacket for $12.50.
$28.00 Jacket for $14.00.

Silk lined black Astrakhan Jacket for $8.00.

G. E. BLUEM,

57 PUBLIC SQUARE.

The Dry Goods, Dress Goods and Cloak House

SHOT DEAD.

A C. & E. Brakeman Killed by a Tramp at Galion.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Nelson Schagel, a brakemen on the C. & E., was shot and killed by a tramp at Galion, the eastern terminal of this division.

Schagel was attempting to put a tramp off of his train when the latter pulled a revolver and shot, killing Schagel instantly. The tramp then jumped off the train and escaped. Schagel was the rear brakeman on Erie freight train No. 77, in charge of Conductor Al. Johnson. The shooting took place near the Galion depot, and the wildest kind of excitement prevails at that place over the shooting.

The murdered man leaves a wife and several children at Huntington, where his remains were taken on C. & E. train 3 last night.

$1,000 Prize Story!

Titus, a Comrade of the Cross, and The Wrestler of Phillipi! For one week at 5 cents each. Just the thing for Sunday school classes.

tf DOWNARD & SON.

Egg Plant,

Spinach and Radishes at Irwin's. 1t

The German government has set itself to answering, upon its own territory, the celebrated question asked by an American brewer when threatened with an official inquiry into the materials he used to make beer with, "So long as the public keeps on drinking beer, what business is it of yours?" Some of the things brewers, in a hurry to get rich, put into beer, either to hurry its processes or cheapen its production, are glucose, boric acid, Indian hemp, bicarbonate of soda and the poisonous salicylic acid. They substitute corn for barley malt because it is less expensive, thereby increasing the amount of alcohol in beer and enabling the poor man to go on a roaring drunk at small expense. Physicians testify that in consequence of the habitual use of this adulterated article, instead of the old fashioned beer made from hops and barley malt, there has been increase in throat, kidney and stomach troubles among their patients, as well as increase of gouty and rheumatic ailments. Of course it is unnecessary to say the best class of brewers of Germany and other countries do not resort to the use of injurious materials to adulterate beer, but in present conditions the public has no means of knowing who does or does not use them. The German government is going to find out, so far as it is concerned, since this matter affects seriously its export trade.

Brazilian Balm

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN BALSAM!

...CURES...

Coughs, Colds, Croup & Grippe

LIKE MAGIC.

RADICALLY CURES

CATARRH!

It clears the head of foul mucous; heals the sores and ulcers of the head and throat; sweetens the breath, and perfectly restores the senses of the taste, smell and hearing. Stops headache and dropping into the throat. Also destroys the germ which causes

HAY FEVER,

making a perfect cure in a few days. Never fails! No fatal case of LA GRIPPE ever known where Brazilian Balm was faithfully used. It destroys the grippe germ and quickly removes all the after bad effect.

INFALLIBLE in ASTHMA, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, PLEURISY, PNEUMONIA, DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, TYPHOID and SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, and any disease where there is Inflammation, Fever or Congestion. Greatest relief in Consumption ever discovered.

Cures a Fresh Cold in one day. Stops EARACHE in 2 minutes. Stops ringing in the head and relieves deafness. As an injection invaluable in female troubles. For outward use heals Cuts, Sores and Burns like magic. Prevents lock-jaw from wounds. QUICK CURE FOR CONSTIPATION AND PILES.

Its Healing Power is Almost Miraculous. The Best Family Medicine in Existence.

50 Cent Bottle contains 100 Doses, or Two Weeks Treatment for Catarrh.

$1.00 BOTTLE EQUALS THREE 50c. BOTTLES.

HOME TESTIMONIALS:

"Brazilian Balm cured me of inveterate catarrh which I had for over 20 years. It is the most wonderful triumph of medical science."—*Gen. J. Parke Postles.* "In croup, cold and the worst form of gripp we have found Brazilian Balm invaluable." —*Jno. W. S. Boothe, D. D., Pastor Del. Ave. Bap. Ch.* "Mrs. Lore has used the Brazilian Balm and thinks it did her much good."—*Hon. Chas. B. Lore, Chief Jus. of Del.* "One bottle of Brazilian Balm cured a friend of mine of hay fever."—*Thos. M. Culbert.* "I was very deaf for 10 years from catarrh. Brazilian Balm applied warm in my ears every day soon restored my hearing."—*Mrs. John Scotten, Chester, Pa.* "It is the best thing for dyspepsia I ever saw tried."—*Judge Edward Wootten.* "I was worn almost to the grave with a racking cough that all the remedies and the doctors failed to relieve. It was cured with one bottle of Brazilian Balm. It shall be my doctor through life."—*Mrs. J. Galloway, Pottstown, Pa.* "I was fearfully crippled up with rheumatism, could not get my hand to my head. I took ten 50-cent bottles of Brazilian Balm in six months. Am now entirely cured and as nimble as I was at forty."—*Anson Burrell, aged 84.* A lady in Cincinnati was so afflicted with asthma that during the winter for seventeen years she was unable to sleep lying down, was entirely and permanently cured with Brazilian Balm.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. **B. F. JACKSON & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.**

Next Meeting in Columbus.

Pittsburg, Dec. 11. — A general resumption of operators in the river coal mines will take place soon. The miners will receive an advance in wages of 37½ cents per 100 bushels, the agreement holding good until next July.

Opposed to Passes.

Springfield, Ills., Dec. 11.—The Illinois state Grange adopted a resolution demanding that the legislature pass a law making it a criminal offense for any railroad to give passes to public officials.

Shot by His Wife.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 11.—Charles Scott was fatally shot by his wife during a quarrel.

Pills Killed the Child.

Baltimore, Dec. 11.—The 3-year-old son of Ambrose Machisky eat some pills containing nux vomica and died in convulsions.

Died on the Train.

Dayton, O., Dec. 11.—Mrs. Charles Alexander died on the train at Cambridge while on her way home from Galpin, Md.

Blew Off His Head.

Sidney, O., Dec. 11.—Harley Stockstill, 12, placed the muzzle of a shotgun in his mouth and blew off his head.

Will Decide Walling's Fate.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 11.—The court of appeals will hand down its decision in Alonzo Walling's case Saturday.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Get

A

Guyer

Hat

at

Michael's.

WANTED.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework, at once. Mrs. C. B. Beattie. 613 west Spring st. tf

FOR SALE—A large route on Cincinnati Post. For terms call on F. O. Benedict Enose livery barn, northwest corner public square.

$18 a week paid to reliable lady or gentleman. Easy and pleasant work; short hours; no experience necessary; permanent position; no capital required. Holiday present a specialty. Address SHEPP & CO., 1020 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PAINT SHOP For rent in rear of Melly block. Enquire of R. W. MELLY, 229 north West street.

OIL AND GAS.

BLUFFTON OIL FIELD.

Many of the Ohio's pumpers are now living on the leases. There are four pumper's houses on the Montgomery lease. The leases carry with them the right to erect all buildings necessary, and the land owner gets no rent for the land thus occupied.

The Ohio's No. 3 on the Harriet Ewing farm was shot last week and made 40 barrels the first 24 hours.

Mrs. Dreitzler has entered suit against the company holding the lease on her farm, to have it annulled.

The Ohio's John Fisher No. 3 was shot Tuesday. It produces salt water in big quantities and some oil.

The Ohio's U. L. Henry No. 1, was completed and shot last week and made 30 barrels the first 24 hours.

The Ohio has begun drilling on the Geo. Battles No. 5, and Joseph Henry No. 5, and are in the sand on the Cyrus Henry No. 3.

Drilling has begun on the Lauby No. 1, Richland township, and the tools are moving in for the Jesse Huber No. 1, in the same township.

The Ohio's Ben Leichty No. 2 came in flowing and put 7 inches of oil in the tank before shooting. It was shot Tuesday and will make a good well.

The Ohio has completed and shot the J. D. Anderson No. 7. It produced 150 barrels of salt water and 3 barrels of oil the first 24 hours. No 6 is drilling.

The Buckeye Pipe Line Co.'s line bursted on the Wm Huber farm last Saturday and about 50 barrels of oil escaped. It was burned up after the line had been repaired.

Mr. T. F. O'Donnell, a well known druggist of Parsons, Pa., in speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy says: "Several times in the last few years when suffering with cramp or diarrhoea I have made a personal test of the value of this remedy. The effect in each instance was almost immediate relief." For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner, C. W. Heister, 58 public square.

PROGRESSIVE PEDRO.

A Company of Friends Entertained by Misses Carrie and Kate Carter.

Misses Carrie and Kate Carter, last night at their home on north Elizabeth street, entertained a company of friends at progressive pedro. Thos. Cahill and Miss Jennie Haller won first prize, and John Coulter and Miss Cotner carried of the booby prize. A delightful luncheon was served at 11 o'clock.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

WRECK ON THE C. & E.

Monday night as extra No. 701, in charge of conductor Cribb and engineer Collins, was about one mile out of Grimith a car broke down and piled up thirteen other cars in short order. This was at 6 p. m. and the wreck crew was called out and at midnight the track was clear.

In the meantime passenger trains left the C. & E. at Hammond over the Grand Trunk for Maynard, where they changed onto the Pan Handle and came to Kouts, where they got got back on the C. & E.

The damage will not be very heavy and no one was hurt.—*Huntington Democrat.*

NOTES.

Chas. Hartman, engineer on the L. E. & W., is in Carey, O., visiting his best girl.

C. N. Haskell, president of the Lima Northern, arrived in this city at 11 o'clock this morning.

The new C., H. & D. station house at Columbus Grove has been completed, and adds greatly to the appearance of the town.

W. H. Hartman, formerly with the Lake Erie, is now one of the train dispatchers for the Missouri Pacific, at Arkansas City, Kansas.

A bulletin was posted this morning in the C., H. & D. shops to the effect that the instruction club would meet this evening and decide what book will be used.

C., H. & D. engine 255, which was damaged by fire in the Wapakoneta wreck, is being rebuilt in the shops. The engine was badly damaged, all wooden parts being burned off.

The Lima Northern's new time card will take effect next Monday morning. The passenger trains going north will leave at 11:30 a. m. and 5:10 p. m., and a mixed train at 8:20 a. m. From the north passenger trains will arrive at 2:25 p. m. and 8 p. m., and a mixed train at 11 a. m.

Lines which are members of the Western Mileage Bureau have been requested to vote on the proposition recommended for passage by the advisory committee, that conductors who take up mileage books wrongfully held be rewarded for so doing. The proposition is to give them $2.50 for every ticket they take up held by persons not the original purchaser.

The big Brooks engine, No. 210, which was exhibited at the World's Fair at Chicago and bought by the C., H. & D., is receiving thorough repairs in the Lima shops. The engine is an immense structure, and the boiler stands unusually high above the axles of the wheels. This is the first time it will have received complete repairs since its purchase. It is used as a passenger engine on the C., H. & I. division.

The chairman of the Central Passenger committee yesterday notified lines members of that body that a rate of one fare for the round trip may be made on account of the inauguration ceremonies at Washington. Tickets will be sold March 1, 2 and 3, and will be good returning not earlier than March 4 nor later than March 8. No stop-overs will be allowed at any point on these tickets.

Notice.

Hon. John J. Lentz, national president, and John M. Mulford, national organizer of the American Insurance Union, will speak on fraternal insurance in Wheeler Hall on west Market street, Saturday evening, Dec. 12 '96, at 8 o'clock.

Every E. I. U. member and every one interested in fraternal insurance are invited to be present.

8-3t COMMITTEE.

"The Original Nashville Students,"

Who are just closing a season of one month in this city have been remarkably successful, both in giving a pleasant entertainment and in drawing crowded houses, and they do give the most original and unique concert ever given by a jubilee party."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Ian MacLaren

Never wrote anything better than his "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush." 18c a copy. CARROLL & COONEY.

Notice.

All photos made at Van DeGrift's up to the 20th of this month will be finished for Xmas. m w f

Buy Your Home Made Mince Meat

At the bazaar on Dec. 18, 19 and 21, given by the ladies of the Epworth church. 1t

Seats now on sale at the Y. M. C. A. for the "Nashville Students" concert.

Attend the Auction Sale

of Clothing this evening. Bankrupt store, 204 north Main street. 7 4t

1-4 OFF.

GREAT

DISCOUNT SALE!

1-4 OFF.

One-Fourth Off

AT THE

Columbia Shoe Store.

The greatest cut price sale ever held in December. Just think of it.
Any Ladies', Gents', Misses' or Child's Shoe in the Store at one-fourth off.
We have received advice from Messrs. Hanan & Son, New York, Edwin C. Burt & Co., James A. Banister Co., P. Cox Shoe Co., firms for whom we are agents, to cut their goods 25 per cent. These firms make the highest grades of Shoes in the country, relying on their reputation of only selling the latest styles of Shoes, therefore they cannot afford to carry anything over until next season. Owing to the backwardness of the winter season, we would have to carry them over, as we hold an overstock.

Just Imagine, You are Buying January Bargains in December.

Gents' Shoes.

Hanan & Sons	$6.00 Patent Leathers for	$4.50
" "	5.00 shoes for	3.75
Banister's	5.00 shoes for	3.75
All of our	4.00 shoes for	3.00
" "	3.50 shoes for	2.60
" "	3.00 shoes for	2.25
" "	2.50 shoes for	1.85
" "	2.00 shoes for	1.50
" "	1.50 shoes for	1.10
" "	1.25 shoes for	.95

Ladies' Shoes.

Edwin C. Burt's	$5.00 shoes for	$3.75
Banister's Ladies'	Enamels for	3.75
E. P. Reed's	$5.00 shoes for	3.75
E. P. Reed's	4.00 shoes for	3.00
All of our	$3.50 shoes for	2.60
" "	3.00 shoes for	2.25
" "	2.50 shoes for	1.85
" "	2.00 shoes for	1.50
" "	1.50 shoes for	1.10
" "	1.25 shoes for	.95

1-4 OFF.

You cannot afford to wait. Buy now and save Dollars. Get your keys for the $100 in silver we give away Jan. 1st. Keys are free. Ask for them.

THE COLUMBIA GREAT 1-4 OFF SALE.

1-4 OFF.

STREET TALK.

Yesterday Mrs. Lydia Heffner entertained in honor of her mother, the event being the latter's seventy-first birthday anniversary. An elaborate dinner was served, and the afternoon was pleasantly spent. Among the guests were: Mrs. Coon, of Kempton; Mrs. W. Waldron and two children, of Convoy; Mr. Clyde Cook, of Rockford; Mrs. L. Rumbaugh and children, Mrs. Mary Nungester and daughter, Mr. Will Alexander and wife, and Mrs. Jos. Heffner.

* *

The Masonic lodge at Bluffton will have work in the third degree tonight, and a number of Masons from this city will attend.

* *

The supreme court has appointed the following as members of the examining board for the coming year who will examine applicants for admission to the bar: A. D. Follett, Marietta, chairman; Edward B. Dillon, Columbus; George C. Kohler, Akron; Leyman Cunningham, Chillicothe; J. P. Caldwell, Jefferson; L. A. Koons, Athens; J. F. Stockdale, Cambridge; Hiram Vancampen, Toledo.

* *

Miss Anna Kendsick, of south Elizabeth street, entertained a party of friends in a charming manner, last night. Cards, music and dancing were the principal features of amusement, and a dainty luncheon was served at 10:30 o'clock. The guests from out of the city were John Hare, of Cridersville, and Mr. Ed and Miss Edith Snodgrass, of Kempton.

* *

A peculiar point of law has been decided by a noted German judge. A person had been arrested for stealing electricity by tapping a wire conveying that power. The judge discharged the prisoner and ruled that he was not guilty of stealing as he did not carry any object, and that an object could not be stolen that could not be carried away.

* *

State School Commissioner Corson has given out the following figures, showing the amount spent by Ohio last year for her public schools: Balance on hand Nov. 15, 1895, $5,190,062.08; receipts from State tax, $1,741,647 93; school fund, $174,988.06; rent on section 16, $82,226 24; local taxes for school house purposes, $994,617 75, sale of bonds, $130,124.80; fines tuition, etc, $532,813 98; total, $18,964,602. Expenditures: Salaries to elementary teachers, $7,091,869.11; to high school teachers, $913,840 92; total, $8,005,710.07. Management and superintendents, $311,714.39; sites and buildings, $1,121,487.47; interest and redemption of bonds, $1,430,189.53; contingent expenses, $2 888,508.36; total expenditures, $13,756,109 72. Balance on hand Nov. 15, 1896, $5,207,492.53; amount of outstanding orders, $100,882.70. Great as these expenditures are, they are $432,892 82 less than they were last year.

TESTIMONIALS

From Citizens of Pennsylvania who Have Been Cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Mr. W. W. Spillen, drug clerk, with J. W. McConnell, Parnassus, Pa., says: "I was out all one night last winter and contracted a severe cold. I was so hoarse for a week I could hardly speak. Knowing how well customers of our store spoke of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, I concluded to try it. One-half of a bottle cured me entirely."

J. A. Van Valzah, Hughesville, Pa., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven so valuable that I do not hesitate to recommend it to anyone."

Dr. F. Winger, Ephrata, Pa., says: "Mr. J. D. Kline, a cigar maker of this place, reports a complete cure of his cough with a 50 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy after he had tried others which had failed." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner, C. W. Heister, 58 public square.

A BIG CUT IN PRICES.

J. E. Summers, the Tailor, will make you a Suit or Overcoat at cost. The finest line of $18 and $20 suitings in the city of Lima. Call and be convinced. 140 North Main street. 8-4t

A Michigan Romance.

An interesting story by Stanley Waterloo, also containing valuable information about the summer resorts in the north, will be mailed to any address on receipt of 4c to pay postage. Address, D. G. Edwards, Passenger Traffic Manager C., H. & D. Railway, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Lima Circle No. 210.

Regular meeting Thursday evening, December 10th. Business of importance to be transacted and nomination of officers. A probable change of meeting night and place of meeting will be considered and acted upon. A full attendance is desired.

J. P. CALDWELL, Pres.
H. S. BOWSHER, Secy. 7 2t

We Know of But One

Concert troupe we prefer to the Fisk Jubilee, and that is their cousins, the "Nashville Students."—*Ashtabula News.*

Cauliflower

And Cucumbers at Irwin's. 1t

WOOD . .

TO BURN!

Plenty of that splendid

ASH STOVE WOOD

At the South Lima Handle Factory.

Better have a couple of loads in your cellar before the weather gets very cold.

Sometimes the gas pressure is not heavy, and cold meals can only be avoided by using wood to assist the gas.

ORDER : IT : NOW.

TELEPHONE NO. 91.

Factory Corner Tanner and Kibby Streets.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A HOME REMEDY

For the Cure of Colds and La Grippe.

La grippe and influenza, cold in the head or on the lungs, are not only distressing maladies but are very dangerous as well. Cold on the chest is an inflammation affecting the air passages and vessels leading into and through every portion of the lungs. The inflammation may be so violent as to cause death in a short time if not quickly reduced, or it may linger and drag as a bad cold of more or less severity. What is true of a cold is equally true of la grippe. Even a mild condition is liable to turn quickly into acute pneumonia, or what is worse galloping consumption. The breathing tubes become so sensitive that the least exposure, the slightest draught, change of clothing, or of the weather, is sufficient to cause fresh cold, terrible cough, pain and fever. Cough is the foremost symptom, and it may be harsh and dry, or loose and broken with much expectoration. It is always annoying, keeping up a constant irritation and excitement in the sore and inflamed tubes. There is pain and tenderness under the breastbone, sometimes of a raw and tearing nature. Hoarseness, huskiness, whispering, or loss of voice, chilly sensations, sore throat, aching joints and catarrh of the head. As the disease advances there are night sweats, hectic fever, loss of flesh, spitting of blood or hemorrhage, and the patient has the appearance and symptoms of consumption. The old way of treating a cold is too well known to need any explanation here: the new way—the better way—is with Lightning Hot Drops. This remedy is especially valuable in colds, la grippe, influenza, coughs, hoarseness, etc. Indeed, for la grippe and influenza it may truly be said to be a specific, while for breaking a cold or relieving hoarseness it is without an equal.

An Honest Judge.

"One of the most honest men who ever lived was Judge Arthur Shields," said C. R. Markham of Cheyenne. "He was on the bench in the early days of Kansas, and I was one of the lawyers who practiced in his court. Upon one occasion I was conducting a case in which I had perfect confidence when the trial began, but before it had progressed far the evidence against my client's side of the controversy was so strong and so unexpected that I saw the case was hopeless. I fully believed the witnesses lied, but could not shake them by cross examination, and it looked as though my client would lose his property. Judge Shields had decided every question with perfect fairness, and it could not be seen that he was in any way interested until suddenly he called to an attorney, 'Mr Black, take the bench for the rest of this case;' then, turning to me, he said: 'Have me sworn as a witness. I will not see a man robbed in this court in matters of which I am personally cognizant.' He took the stand, and his testimony saved the case for me. The other side appealed, but the judge was sustained, the only case of the kind in the books."—Washington Star.

Holmes and Kerr.

Of the many anecdotes illustrating the genial humor and prodigious memory of Oliver Wendell Holmes, the following was related by one of the poet's classmates, John Bezman Kerr of Maryland:

Mr Kerr was as aristocratic in his notions as Holmes himself, and was so unusually particular about the spelling of his name that it became a laughing matter with the students. Twenty years after the class had graduated Mr. Kerr had occasion to visit Boston, and while there called upon his old classmate, then grown famous. When Mr. Kerr was ushered into Holmes' study, the poet hurried forward, and, seizing his old friend with both hands, cried heartily, "Welcome to Boston, J-o-h-n B-o-z-m-a-n K-e-r-r, as fast as he could spell it.—Washington Post.

The Boy Was Willing.

Hired Boy (on a farm)—Kin I go fishin this afternoon?

Farmer—No. But be a good boy and work hard an mebbe next week you kin go to a funeral.

Hired Boy—Kin I go to yourn?—Epoch.

Mother Almost Worn Out. Hand's Colic Cure Gave Instant Relief.

BELL BROOK, O., March 25, '96.—Dr. Hand—"I received your sample bottle of Colic Cure and was never so glad in my life. My baby had the wind colic ever since she was born and I was almost worn out. I gave her a dose without my husband's knowledge and it gave her instant relief, and she has not been the least trouble since I gave her the first dose. I would not be without it for anything. I will recommend your Colic Cure to every mother. Mrs J. C. Wade." Sold by all druggists, 25c.

For Pneumonia

Dr J. C. Bishop, of Agnew, Mich., says: "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar in three very severe cases of pneumonia the past month, with good results." H. F. Vortkamp, n. e. cor Main and North sts

Saves Doctor's Bills.

Families in the country should always keep Brazilian Balm on hand. It is the doctor in the house, always ready and reliable. For colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, asthma, pleurisy, rheumatism, constipation, female troubles, and all kinds of fevers it acts like magic, and saves many a doctor's bill and many a long sickness.

THE FINEST WRITING

CONTENTS OF TWENTY BIBLES ON A THUMB'S BREADTH

The Lord's Prayer Observed by a Small Speck of Dust. How the Wonderful Minute Writing Is Done Without Any Kind of Magnifying Power.

The wildest dream of fine postal card writing fails to be of interest when compared with what has been written on glass with a diamond point. So marvelously fine are the marks that have been traced on glass that when, by means of a powerful microscope, we clearly read the words covered by a speck when seen with the naked eye it is difficult to realize the fullness of the fact presented.

Think of legible writing so fine that 20 copies of the entire Bible can be written in the narrow space of one square inch! Yet such there is in existence and can be produced without any great difficulty.

Particular attention was called to this strange fact by Mr. Stephen Helm of 628 Columbus avenue, a member of the New York Microscopical society and a fellow of the Royal society of London.

"The Herald's account of the wonderfully fine writing produced by Mr. Charles S. Monnier on a postal card is very interesting," said Mr. Helm as he sat by his microscope with a bit of glass in his hand that showed a black ring in its center about the size of a silver 3 cent piece. "His accomplishment is quite wonderful, but it is nothing compared with what is on this glass."

I took the glass, but could see nothing within the little black ring, but with the use of a small hand lens a speck became apparent.

"That is the Lord's Prayer," said Mr. Helm. "It contains 227 letters and is written within the five-hundredth part of a square inch. In other words, the space it covers is one-twentieth by one-twenty fifth of an inch, and 500 of such spaces are contained within the bounds of a single square inch, which at the same rate would contain 113,500 letters. Look at it and read the words."

The bit of glass was adjusted under the microscope, and there, in good, plain writing, was the Lord's Prayer, as easily read as the words in this paragraph. As I read the lines a single speck of dust that floated unobserved before our eyes settled on the glass slide and obscured the entire prayer.

"This writing is not regarded by microscopists familiar with minute forms as anything wonderful," said Mr. Helm, "but the postal card story makes it of general public interest. Now, look at this slide."

The glass slide referred to was similar to the other, and within the little black circle marked on it there was no mark to be seen with the naked eye or with the strongest hand magnifying glass.

"You can see nothing there," continued Mr. Helm; "neither can you under an ordinary microscope, but the same prayer is written there as on the other glass, only, as compared with the other, the space is as a New York city lot compared with a Dutchess county farm. Look at it under the strongest power my microscope is capable of."

There it was, the Lord's Prayer, in the same handwriting as the other, both being done by Professor Webb of the Royal Microscopical society, but ever so much smaller.

"The larger writing, as I told you," said Mr. Helm, "covers a space measured by one-twentieth of an inch one way and one-twenty-fifth the other. This one covers a space measured by one-five-hundredth part of an inch in one direction and one-six-hundred and fifty-third part of an inch in the other direction. In other words, it means that with writing of that size 74,115,500 letters can be placed in a single square inch. The force of this is easier comprehended when we remember that the Bible contains 3,568,480 letters, which means that the entire Christian Scriptures can be written legibly, 20 times repeated, within the space of a single square inch and have considerable vacant space left."

This wonderfully minute writing, which requires a microscope magnifying 600 diameters to make it readable, is not produced by the use of any magnifying power, but by moving the hand and forming the letters as in ordinary very fine writing. The pen that is used is connected with a series of levers that reach a distance of six feet, where is placed the glass slide to be written on. These levers are so adjusted that the motion of the end nearest the glass slide is much less than that of the other end, so that the amount of motion is lessened as it travels along the successive levers, until, when it reaches the delicate end armed with a minute diamond that rests on the glass surface, it is reduced to the required fineness.

Thus, while the hand of the operator is covering with writing a sheet of paper six by nine inches in size, the letters be forms are duplicated on the glass by the cutting diamond within the space of one-five-hundredth part of a square inch.—New York Herald.

A French Epitaph.

An epitaph as curious in its way as any of the quaint and ingenious gravestone inscriptions recorded of late occurs on a tombstone in the cemetery of a suburb of Paris. The husband died first, and beneath the record of his name was placed, at his request, the line: "I am anxiously awaiting you. July 30, 1827." When his widow died, 40 years after, the following line completed her inscription. "Here I am. Sept. 9, 1867."—Westminster Gazette.

Among the Bohemians.

"Where do you dine tonight?"

"I do not dine. And you?"

"Nor do I."

"Very good! Let us dine together,"—Courrier des Etats Unis.

A MASTERLESS MAID

A masterless [illegible] art in my keeping,
I wander the world, [illegible]
With gladness my [illegible] where others know weeping
And sighs for my singles where others read pain.

With not speeding onward as does the lover,
Gold's world in its [illegible] to me.
'Twixt me and the sunshine the eyes of no lover
All soft tones evading, I hush and go free.

Adown purple hills steal the mists of the coming,
But few are my thoughts what that future may be
The lark's sky born anthem, the velvet bee's humming,
Sound sweeter than love word or love song to me.

Yet sometimes I hunger and hush in my singing
And wait for the pressing of unsteady feet
And sigh when I hear baby laughter soft ringing
And wonder awhile if my freedom be sweet.

Yet sometimes comes wanting, unchecked and unchidden,
When cold falls God's sunlight athwart the pale grass,
And down in the daisies I kneel me, face hidden,
And kiss the kind earth baby footsteps will pass.

—London Spectator

THE BOY OF THE BAND

Boy Sladen of the band lay ill of fever, and the hospital orderly, who had wide experience in these things, had told the colonel that he was "mortal bad." "It's now Tuesday, sir," said the orderly. "It'll be much if he sees the week through."

"He doesn't want for anything, does he?" asked the colonel.

"Not anything in the way of luxuries or attention, sir," said the orderly, whose limbs were sore with working for the boy. "He's mortal bad or he wouldn't be after puttin me aside for the sake of a woman."

The colonel looked curiously at the orderly. "And why for the sake of a woman?" he demanded.

"That's the strange part of it, sir," returned the orderly. "Ever since he woke this mornin he's been askin for a woman—talkin of how he's never known the love of one, an how he thinks he'd die easier if he could have a young 'un an a pretty 'un by his side to see him off. If Boy Sladen'll talk like that, sir, he's in a bad way."

"Did he really say that?" asked the colonel.

"The words I've told you are the words he used, sir," said the orderly.

"Then he shall have one," said the colonel, and he strode to the orderly room, telephoned to the Nurses' institution and in the tones that he adopted when ordering goods from the town he desired the matron to send to the barracks at once a young and pretty nurse for Boy Sladen of the band. Within an hour a gentle nurse, wearing a neat black cloak and a dainty bonnet, passed the sentry on the main guard on her way to the hospital. The sentry stared a moment at the apparition, then stood bolt upright, and feeling that so unusual spectacle called for unusual honor he shouldered arms.

Nurse Gaughan stepped softly up to the bed in which Boy Sladen lay and put her cool hand on his forehead. The heavy eyelids were raised and Boy Sladen looked with dull astonishment at her face.

"Who are you?" he asked in a feeble voice.

"I'm Nurse Gaughan," she answered. "But go to sleep again. You mustn't talk. The more you keep quiet the sooner you'll get well."

Boy Sladen laughed a curious little laugh.

"Get well?" he echoed. "Not this journey. The doctor's given me up—I heard him tell Dennis, the orderly, that it was all up with the lad. He thought I was asleep, but I wasn't. Has the colonel sent for you?"

Nurse Gaughan nodded.

"Isn't he good?" asked the boy. "It's all because I said I wanted a woman to be near me. There aren't many colonels who would do the same, are there?"

Nurse Gaughan shook her head. Her knowledge of colonels was limited, and she would have acquiesced if the boy had said they were all fiends.

"There, now, you must go to sleep, or I'm sure the colonel will be angry," she said as she made believe to smooth a pillow.

"Then I'll try," said Boy Sladen, and he closed his eyes.

Some flowers were on the mantelpiece and on a little table near the bed, while on the wall, facing Boy Sladen, was a colored picture of a gorgeous drummer boy, upon whom a host of phantomlike eyes from a supposed crowd were gazing in stony admiration. This was the work of Private Dennis, and he thought of all as he leaned against the married quarters and gazed dreamily at the hospital.

The heart of the hospital orderly was heavy within him as he gazed. He had been dethroned, his charge had been taken from him, and the boy was to die while in the hands of strangers. Dennis' flowers were in the hospital. It was Dennis' affection which had prompted the idea of the gorgeous drummer, and Dennis' scanty funds that had bought the print.

Dennis sighed, for a friendship as strong as it was strange had grown up between him and the boy. The darling wish of the lad was to become a drum major and wield the splendid staff of office, and the great ambition of the private was to qualify for noncommissioned rank. And so they helped each other, Dennis telling all he knew of military duty and Boy Sladen instructing Dennis in subjects with which he had to be familiar if he wished to get promotion.

The orderly stepped softly back into the hospital—so softly that Nurse Gaughan, who was looking at the little patient, did not hear him, and she started when she turned and saw him.

"I've come back," began Dennis, "to see if we couldn't make some arrangement about the boy."

Nurse Gaughan was silent still and stared pityingly.

"I've watched alone for him up to this point," continued Dennis in a low voice, "an I don't quite see that it's right for a stranger to come in an take all the work out of a man's hands, especially such a man as me. I'm in a sort of father, mother an brother to him. I was by his father's body when the Pawthans left him, an it was a shot from my rifle that brought down the man who knifed him. That's the reason why Boy Sladen took to me even before the colonel, an that's why, first and foremost, I've a claim to see to the wants an wishes of the boy."

Nurse Gaughan could not understand. This speech was too great a puzzle for her to unravel, and she still kept silence.

"That bein so," continued the orderly, "I think we ought to come to some arrangement."

Nurse Gaughan murmured, "Certainly, if you wish," and Dennis went away contented.

The arrangement that had been made answered well, and Boy Sladen watched incessantly and closely, wanted for nothing. But his stay on earth was limited, and both Nurse Gaughan and Private Dennis knew it. To Nurse Gaughan he became friendly and confidential as the week wore on, and his greatest pleasure was to draw a picture of himself as the drum major.

"You know what the drum major is, nurse?" he asked one day.

"Yes," replied Nurse Gaughan readily, forgetting for the moment Boy Sladen's ambition.

"Some day, nurse," continued Boy Sladen, "for I'm getting stronger now, and I shall soon be able to get out of bed, I shall march at the head of ours as drum major. Then when I'm a man you'll see me go past, and you'll say to your husband and children, for it'll be some time yet, 'See, that's Boy Sladen of the band, that I nursed through a fever!' And I shall know what you say, although I shan't be able to look! I'm certain that if you're about I shall know."

"But," said Nurse Gaughan, "hadn't you better go to sleep? Do try and rest a little."

"I don't want to go to sleep," said Boy Sladen. "Why, the men'll be parading soon. Even if I went to sleep I should wake up as soon as I heard the band play and the tramp of the feet. I'll go to sleep when they've left barracks. That'll be two hours yet. Won't you try and go to sleep a bit, nurse? You look so tired and worn out. Do try, or I'll feel I'm a nuisance."

"Nurses mustn't sleep on duty," said Nurse Gaughan, "but I'll sit in the chair, if that will please you."

"Well, do that, then," said Boy Sladen.

Nurse Gaughan, weary with watching, felt a drowsiness steal over her that she could not conquer. She glanced more than once at her charge, but he made no sign of wanting her help, and when she last looked his eyes were closed, and he seemed to be asleep. No sound broke the silence, and Nurse Gaughan also closed her eyes and slumbered.

Boy Sladen's sleep was short and troubled. His delirium was returning, and when he woke he started up in bed and looked wildly about. Nurse Gaughan slept on, and Boy Sladen, hearing the shuffling of feet outside, cast the bedclothes silently from him and crept noiselessly to the window. He saw the men falling in, and a mad idea seized him. He glanced at the nurse, who slumbered still; then crept softly past her, and as soon as he was outside ran swiftly toward the battalion. He was in rear of the men, and no one saw him coming.

The drum major, pompous in demeanor and rigid in the wealth of gold and scarlet that a generous people gave him, had taken up his post at the head of the band. The staff, with the great silver ornament at the head of it, was gracefully balanced against his tunic, and the drum major was pulling on his white gloves just a shade more, for fine women were watching from the married quarters. Suddenly the staff was wrenched away, and looking in stupid amazement for the cause he saw Boy Sladen standing beside him, clad only in his nightdress, bareheaded and barefooted.

A wild light was shining in Boy Sladen's eyes. He planted the staff firmly on the ground at arm's length, then twirled it round his head as he had seen the drum major twirl it, and before any one had time to speak he cried, "Strike up the 'March of Gordon's Own!'" He stepped out gravely, as the drum major did, and turned the staff rhythmically and in graceful circles in the air.

He was humming the tune as he marched, when Nurse Gaughan, startled and terrified, ran across the parade toward him. She seized the staff, and heedless alike of its magnificence and the stony horror of the drum major, flung it to the ground, and putting her arms around Boy Sladen she lifted his little, wasted form and bore it into the hospital.

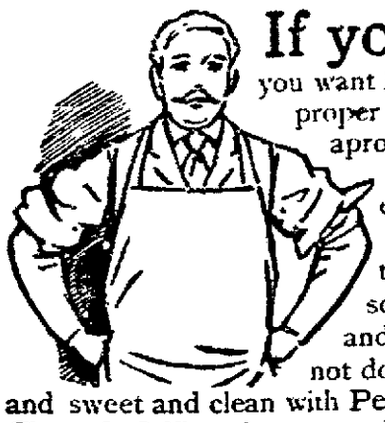
The colonel's quick eye had caught Boy Sladen's words. "It's the last favor he'll ever need," he muttered, and he repeated the command.

The drums were beaten bravely, the cymbals clashed melodiously, and the reed and brass made martial music as the battalion crunched the gravel of the parade to the "March of Gordon's Own."

An hour later Boy Sladen of the band was dead. But he was satisfied. He had realized his ambition.—Strand Magazine.

English Stubbornness.

English pigheadedness was shown in a recent block of 30 hours on the Grand Junction canal in Northamptonshire, the captains of two barges arriving at a small lock from opposite directions each insisting on going through first. Over 100 canalboats were kept waiting till one of the men gave way by order of the proprietor of his boat.



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you want Pearline. You want it for the proper washing of your frocks and aprons, and to keep the benches, blocks, floors, shelves, hooks, etc., as clean as they ought to be. There's nothing that will do this like Pearline. And it takes so little time, and so little trouble and work that there's no excuse for not doing it. Keep everything dainty and sweet and clean with Pearline.

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 576 JAMES PYLE, New York.

The Cyclist's Necessity.

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Another on the List.

"Hello Stimson, what's all that whistling about? Not trying to raise the wind, are you?"

"No," said Stimson, unpuckering his mouth from a violent effort to produce "Benny Havens, Oh." "I am merely reviving old melodies."

"But I never before even suspected you of being musical," and his friend looked anxious.

"Oh, I say, hang it, can't a fellow whistle without being called to task about it?"

"Not when whistling is so seldom heard that it is in danger of becoming one of the lost arts."

"Well, I must own up, I see. I am not whistling for amusement, nor for the music that's in it. I am whistling for my health."

"Your health? Nonsense!"

"There's no nonsense about it. Look at my chest. It has increased two inches in girth since I began to whistle. The exercise has done it. I have expanded the muscles, and the pull on the ribs has strengthened them, and my general health is benefited. You see, I have employed a new method of compressed air treatment."

"You mean that you have added one more to the list of cranks."

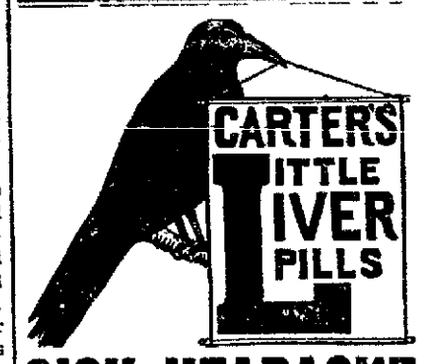
"Nothing of the kind. But I have given the idiots who are always asking fool questions one more question for their repertories. S'long."—Detroit Free Press.

With Lightning Rapidity.

"Wonderful eye that boy of mine's got," said the proud father.

"That so?" mechanically replied the man who was trying to get away.

"You never saw such a sense of proportion," cried the proud father. "Pass that boy the cake dish, and he'll spot the biggest piece on it every time."—Rockland (Me.) Tribune.



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CANINE FRIEND IN NEED.

How the Greyhound Rescued the Little Spaniel.

"Talk about the sagacity of dogs," remarked Jenkins as he scornfully surveyed the records of the good deeds done by canines in general. "Why, I saw something one day which beats the world—something which, in addition to proving the reasoning power of dogs, showed also that some of them at least possess a great capacity for affection for their own kind. A friend of mine up town owns several dogs, among the lot being a magnificent greyhound and a diminutive spaniel, the two dogs, notwithstanding the disparity in size, being warm friends. One summer day the dog catcher wagon was making the rounds and, as usual, was missing the curs while corralling the animals which are well taken care of. It happened that my friend's front gate had been left open, and the two dogs mentioned escaped into the street just as the wagon turned the corner. There was a great cry on the part of the catchers, who grasped their nets and made a scramble for the little spaniel, not seeming to like the idea of tackling the big hound. The poor little spaniel realized her danger and attempted to escape. She flew like one possessed in every direction, only to be headed off by the men with the nets and a score of small boys. She finally halted, panting, in the middle of the street, and one of the men approached her with his net. It seemed that the little thing's doom was sealed.

"Suddenly there was a fierce bark, and the big greyhound came leaping into the crowd, scattering the small boys and compelling the catchers to take to the wagon. The hound reached the side of the spaniel and, taking in the situation, reached down, grasped his wee companion in his capacious mouth and was off down the street like a shot. He didn't stop for the gate, but with a great, graceful leap, was over the fence, and then, gently depositing the spaniel on the ground, stood wagging his tail, as if knowing that he had discomfited their enemies, while the spaniel gamboled and made the welkin ring with her shrill barks. If that wasn't a great thing, I don't know."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Miles on the Indian.

A champion has risen up for the Indian in the person of General Miles. The Indian fighter has become the most earnest and aggressive of Indian defenders. This fact and an energetic defense of General Custer are the salient points in the Miles memoirs. In his opinion the red man has distinguished himself as diplomat, statesman and warrior and may be good even while he is alive. In speaking of Custer, General Miles says, "I have no patience with those who would kick a dead lion," and he attributes the lion's death in part to general ignorance throughout the army as to the strength of the enemy, and in part to the failure of Major Reno to assume responsibility for the movements of his forces.—Chicago Journal.

Noses.

It is a somewhat singular fact that the rarest of all noses is that found where one would naturally expect to find it—in the middle of the face. Taking 100 heads at random, one will not find, on an average, more than three in which the bridge of the nose descends perpendicularly from a straight line drawn exactly between the eyes.

Caged monkeys are tolerably certain to give an indication of coming bad weather, being then more ill natured and quarrelsome than at any other time.

Alfonso VI of Leon and Castile was the Brave on account of his knightly daring. The same title was given to Alfonso IV of Portugal.

You Can Be Well

When your blood is pure, rich and nourishing for nerves and muscles. The blood is the vital fluid, and when it is poor, thin and impure you must either suffer from some distressing disease or you will easily fall a victim to sudden changes, exposure, or overwork. Keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla and be well.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pill; assist digestion, cure headache. 25 cents.

For Hoarseness

Benj. Ingerson, of Hutton, Ind., says he had not spoken above a whisper for months, and one bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar restored his voice. It is used very largely by speakers and singers. H. F. Vortkamp, n. e. cor. Main and North sts.

Saved A Boy's Life.

Mrs. Captain H. Hubbard, of Milford, Del., says: "Brazilian Balm saved my boy's life. He began just like the one we lost with croup. We gave him a few doses. He quickly dropped to sleep, and was all right in the morning."

ALASKAN SCENERY.

FEATURES OF THE PASSAGE FROM WASHINGTON NORTHWARD.

The Beautiful Bay Dotted With Icebergs, Grandest of All Being Muir Glacier. The Magnificence of Mount St. Elias, Giant Sentinel of the Rockies.

In making the voyage northward from Seattle one has scarcely left the waters of Puget sound before great patches of snow are perceptible on the highest peaks of the colossal range of mountains bordering the inland passage. These gradually grow larger and larger as the steamer wends her way to the north, and soon the loftiest peaks, both inland and toward the sea, are seen robed in glistening garments of purest white. Two days' travel brings one well into Alaskan waters, and by the aid of a good glass and not infrequently with the naked eye a close observer will discern the blue ice of glaciers creeping from under the lower edges of the snow banks. Lower and lower these descend as the steamer crawls onward, until the northernmost point on the route is reached, where they come down to the ocean level.

Here, in a beautiful little bay, dotted with 1,000 icebergs, some of them higher than the topmost mast of the ship, great walls of deep blue ice form the shores, long arms of this ice break from the mother lode, as it were, and stretch far back into the mountains, where at the crest of the range they reunite, and, running northward, form into a continuous chain of glaciers that line that portion of Alaska's coast for many hundred miles.

This little fairyland is called Glacier bay, and the most attractive feature is the Muir glacier, the grandest of all the group, named in honor of Mr. John Muir, who upon the last excursion of the Queen again visited the bay and beheld the mountain of ice which will perpetuate his name while time lasts. In matchless beauty, unparalleled grandeur and colossal structure it surpasses anything of its kind on the American continent. This great mass is constantly moving, and as it debouches into the sea huge pieces break from the front, and, as thunderbolts from heaven, they drop into the waters, rolling up great waves and making a noise like the booming of heavy artillery. These pieces float away as icebergs and are carried many miles to sea before they finally are ground and melted into their original fluid state.

Visible to the north and west, fronting on the sea, are among the grandest peaks on the globe—Lituya peak, 10,000 feet high; Mount Crillon, 15,900 feet; Mount Fairweather, 14,708 feet; thence farther north sublime Mount St. Elias, the giant sentinel of the Rockies, towers nearly 20,000 feet above the ocean that thunders at its base. How inexpressibly grand is this hoary headed monster, for every foot of his sides is in mountain slope! He bathes his brow in the clouds and washes his feet in the sea. No human being has ever planted foot on the summit of this mountain, although various attempts have been made by hardy explorers. Lying between the sea and the base of the mountain, perhaps three-quarters of a mile in width, is a level and thickly timbered piece of land. From this beach the mountain rises gradually to the timber line, approximately 1,000 feet. Here the line of perpetual snow begins and the slope grows gradually steeper. Soon the blue ice is seen under the snow, and a little farther up the entire face of the mountain is a glistening mass. This ice extends to within 5,000 feet of the summit, where the crowning peak rises nearly perpendicular and assumes the form of a lofty watch tower upon the walls of an ancient castle. Snow and ice do not lie on the peak, except on the extreme top, for the reason that the sides are too steep.

Probably only by aerial means could the summit be reached, and, even if that were possible, it is doubtful if any human being could survive the terrible cold which would be encountered in that great altitude. This mountain is held in great esteem and awe by the native Indian tribes. It is their great weather prophet, and by certain cloud signs they know when they can with safety undertake the journey along the "ironbound coast," a dangerous stretch of water running from Cape Spencer northward to Yakutat bay, along which distance the mountains break sheer into the sea.

The entire length of the inland passage, 1,100 miles, is heavily timbered with spruce, hemlock, pine and both yellow and red cedar. Great avalanches of snow have swept down the mountains here and there, and in their track long streaks of timber have been mowed down as a sickle would so much ripe grain. At intervals Indian villages dot the shores, resting most picturesquely upon narrow shelves just at the edge of tidewater. These nomads of the northwest spend two-thirds of their lives out of doors in their canoes, which are their only means of travel, and with which they obtain their livelihood from the sea. Throughout the entire stretch of country travel by land is almost impossible, owing to the dense timber and underbrush that cover the entire surface.

To the disciples of Izaak Walton these inland waters and their tributaries offer everything from the small oolichans and herring to monster halibut, sharks and whales. The shores of innumerable bays will be found by the hunter to contain myriads of ducks, geese and other water fowl. In the forests he will meet moose, caribou and bears in sufficient numbers to satisfy the most ardent, and the Alpine climber who has ascended the Matterhorn can here find mountain peaks whose summits have never yet felt the touch of an alpenstock.—Alaska News.

Colored emigrants starting from Washington to Monrovia, in Liberia, would have before them a voyage of 8,645 miles.

Just Like a Woman.

Clement Howell was sprinting home the other evening when he saw a young woman in advance of him putting in her best laps for the same destination. He knew she had run over to the drug store on the corner and probably left the front door of the house open as a sort of protection. And she carried her pocketbook loosely in her hand.

Clement decided to give her a lesson. She heard his steps, but did not recognize his particular hoof beat and besides wanted to get home before her husband did, for she was happily married, as the novels say. But when a hand suddenly reached from behind and seized her pocketbook, which she was easily persuaded to give up, she smote the evening air with screams a yard and a half long.

"Don't shoot!" she yelled. "Take my money, but spare, oh, spare my life!"

"Hush up!" said the voice of her husband. "You'll have the police here."

Sure enough, one of the force grasped the smart Clement by the collar and wrested the pocketbook from him.

"I had my eye on you, young feller, and I'll have you in the patrol wagon in a jiffy."

"But it's a joke. This lady is my wife," protested Clem.

"Tell that to the judge," said the copper, with a sly wink. Then, to the young woman, who had stopped screaming, "Here's your pocketbook, miss, and you'll be summoned as a witness."

"Oh, he is my husband! He only wanted to frighten me," she sobbed.

A good deal of explaining had to be done before the policeman would relinquish his hold. Then Clement Howell told his wife that she could see how easy it was for a robber to snatch her purse when she was so careless as to carry it in her hand.

"I should have hated awfully to lose it," she said, "for it was your Christmas present to me."

"How much was in it?" asked her husband.

"Not a single cent."—Detroit Free Press.

The "Skeeters" Cured the Snake Bite.

In front of the big commissary store at Fairford, Ala., is a long, wide gallery that affords a pleasant refuge for a numerous gathering of males of the neighborhood who have nothing to do but to come there and talk. The following tale was told by a lean, cadaverous old man:

"Did y' ever hear," said he, "about how Hank Beaseley got bit down in the Bigbee bottoms by a big blunt tail moccasin and how he got rid of the pizen without nary drop of whisky and no docterin? He was a-goin 'long down through the swamp barefoot, his pants rolled up to his knees, a-keepin his eye peeled for good cypress to cut and log soon as the water got high enough, when he steps square on to the snake, which to oncet quiled round his bare leg and bit him three times 'fore Hank could kick it loose. Hank just set into runnin his durndest, makin for high ground and Martin Duffy's shack, where he knowed there was a jug of whisky. Course he was terrible skeered and not payin much 'tention to things in his way, just givin his whole soul to fast movin, when he busted his head 'gin a low limb and got knocked silly. He fell over a log and lay there, his feet h'isted up in the air atop the log and his head layin down in the warm mud, knowin nothin, while 'bout a billion skeeters settled down on him, payin 'tention special to them bit places on his legs, where the blood was runnin and easy to get at. Bimeby Hank come to and riz up, feelin mighty weak and dizzy. He looked round, and the first thing he see was bushels of dead skeeters lyin in a big 'gray pile up agin that log, where his legs had been restin, and they'd sucked the last drop of that pizen outen Hank, which was why they was dead. It saved him, and he ain't felt no soreness ner trouble, only he'd lost so much blood 'long with the pizen that he was weak and tottery for more than a month."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

How Prussia Was Saved.

A lesson might have been learned from the war of the Revolution—for in that war the capital of the country was changed no fewer than nine times and the British armies marched from one end of the 13 colonies to the other and yet America was not conquered—or from that greatest defensive war of ancient or modern times wherein Frederick II of Prussia maintained the independence of his country against combined continental Europe. With the Austrian armies in his front, the French on his flanks, and the Russians and the Swedes pillaging his capital in his rear not a battalion of his army would he risk merely to hold territory. For six of these seven bloody years he did not even see his capital. "Let the frontiers and the capital take care of themselves. The heart of Prussia is her army!" And so, attacking and retreating, marching and countermarching, delivering terrible blows whenever he could strike to advantage, always keeping his men together and preventing his enemies from concentrating, he fought on, furiously, desperately, until the fortune of war changed and the last foe was driven from his country. For himself he won the well deserved title of "the great." Prussia he saved from the fate of Poland, and for all succeeding ages he showed how a defensive war against superior numbers ought to be fought. Such were the results of the policy of concentration.—Duncan Rose in Century.

Worthy of His Namesake.

The popular journalist, Charles Lamb Kenney, namesake of the great Charles Lamb, while dining with a friend, happened to swallow a bit of cork with his wine. He was immediately seized with a severe fit of coughing. His next neighbor at a table, making a brilliant attempt at a joke, said, 'My friend, that's not the way to Cork.' "No," gasped the sufferer, "it's the way to kill Kenney."—Voice.

LIVE STOCK

HIGH STEPPERS.

Fashionable Teams Exhibited at the New York Horse Show.

The best horse market is in the cities. The stock that brings the highest prices there is of the type shown in the illustrations. They represent some of the most admired animals at the New York horse show.

In cities it is to be remembered that when the wealthy go out for an airing in the parks, it is not the airing they are after altogether. They partly wish to show off their fine clothes and their fine turnouts. With a man the object of his pride is his horse and perhaps the fine and stylish clothing of the ladies of his family. They reflect his own prosperity. With a woman she primarily desires to show her clothes; secondarily, her fine carriage and trappings, and, lastly, her horse.

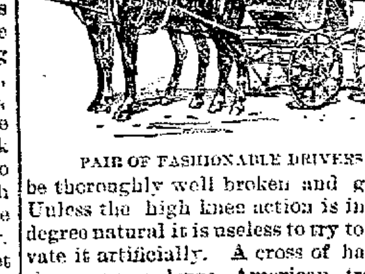
SINGLE HIGH STEPPER.

The horse for park driving must therefore be, first of all, very showy, high headed and high kneed. The favorite color is at present bay, chestnut or dark brown, or the various shades of bay, though any other color would not be objected to provided the animal had the requisite showy action.

Our first illustration shows the single high stepper in vigorous action.

In the second picture is seen a pair of these handsome high steppers.

They are not meant for hard or fast travel. Like their owners, their great merit is in looking fine. They must be thoroughly well broken and gentle. Unless the high knee action is in some degree natural it is useless to try to cultivate it artificially. A cross of hackney sire upon a large American trotting mare will produce a carriage horse that will fill the bill for the city trade, which grows larger every year.



PAIR OF FASHIONABLE DRIVERS.

Lung Worms In Sheep.

In answer to a correspondent who describes the symptoms of an ailing ewe The Country Gentleman says:

The ewe you described suffered from lung worms, and there was also a circumscribed patch of inflammation in one lung. She was also infested with a species of worm that causes little tumors, sacs or tubercles in the walls of the intestines. This parasite causes great fatality, and it spoils the intestines for sausage casings. The lung worms are apt to be more fatal to lambs, while this intestinal parasite that causes the tumors is more prone to seriously affect older animals. The condition of the infested sheep is largely dependent upon the number of worms present, and the trouble is apt to be worse during the winter months.

The symptoms have been given, but one cannot tell which sort of parasite is causing sheep to do badly and finally die, unless post mortems are made. The disease progresses very slowly and is usually so insidious as to be entirely overlooked until many of the flock are in a serious condition.

To rid a flock of worms of the class under consideration it is necessary to treat each animal, as no one can say that one animal is infested and another is not. Of course, now and then an animal whose end is near may be singled out and pronounced affected, but if that is true it is equally certain that more are also infested that have not yet yielded their strength to the invaders.

Treatment consists in the medication of the flock, frequent cleaning out of the yards and sheds, when sheep are kept up, change of pasture when they are at grass and plowing of infested fields, or the use of such fields by other kinds of stock.

Put a good layer of sulphur and air slacked lime all over stable or shed floors, yards, etc.; then put on what litter is needed and remove this in two to four weeks and burn it or plow under. Keep spirits of turpentine mixed with salt always where sheep can have access to it. A flock suffering from worms needs nourishing food in generous quantities.

The Wrong Way.

It is the too frequent habit to feed the live stock at the first of the winter as sparingly as possible, because they are then in good condition and are able to withstand hardships. Then when they are run down by the spare feeding and the effects of the cold, it is the habit to feed out the best so as to get them in good condition for the summer work. This is the very reverse of what should be done. It is harder to recover this loss than it would be to maintain the advance made by the good feeding of the summer.—Montreal Herald.

FEEDING THE HORSES.

Proper Rations as They Pass From Fall to Winter.

No rule can be laid down as to the quantity of the rations that should be supplied either to young growing horses or to those that are matured. What is enough to keep one animal thrifty would starve another. About the only safe rule is to let the condition of the animal determine the quantity of the ration. It always pays to keep all of the horses on the farm in good, thrifty condition. This is necessary with the young horses in order to get the best growth and development, and it is quite an item to have this growth continuous. At no time is it necessary to keep a growing colt fat. In fact, keeping him fat is a detriment rather than a benefit. The ration should be one calculated to develop bone and muscle rather than fat.

The work teams must be in thrifty condition in order that they may do the most work in the least time without injury to themselves.

It is best to commence feeding a little grain or hay in connection with pasturage rather than to allow them to run down. It is always best to allow the growing colts to run out every day that the weather will permit. Colts, like sheep, need plenty of fresh air and exercise, but it is not good economy to allow them to be exposed to cold or storms.

One of the very best rations that can be given to growing colts is unthrashed oats, run though a feed cutter, to which a little wheat bran is added. If, after the bran is added, the whole is slightly dampened, it will be still better. This makes a complete ration, as it supplies the material needed for the growth and development of bone and muscle.

It is a good plan to begin feeding a light ration of this in the fall as the pastures begin to fail, gradually increasing until they are given all that they will eat up clean.

The teams need some grain every day. When not at work, less is necessary than when at work. It is poor economy because the teams are not at work to let them run down with the expectation of feeding better and getting them into proper condition later on. The more economical plan is to feed them enough to keep thrifty all the time. By keeping them thrifty now less grain will be needed to keep them so during the winter.

If, after the fall work is finished up, the teams are given a ten days' or two weeks' run in the pastures, giving, in addition, their regular grain ration, it will be a great help in getting them into good shape for winter.—St. Louis Republic.

Helps Hog Cholera Along.

I have known hog cholera germs to be conveyed four miles on the wind, alight in a filthy hogpen and finally destroy all the hogs in it, while hogs in clean pens near by escaped. There is a great disparity of opinion as to what filth is. Generally it emits a disagreeable scent. A stinking swill barrel or hog trough is not cleanliness, nor is a bad smelling hogpen. "Hogging down" corn, especially when the weather is warm, is not a clean proceeding. A hog may eat part of an ear of corn, leave solid droppings on the remainder to fester in the hot sun, cholera bacteria alight upon it and breed, and then another hog come along and finish the ear, disease germs and all. "Hogs following cattle"—well, this is dangerous ground. So many practice it and believe in it that if I should condemn it all the Toms, Dicks and Harrys from Oklahoma to Ohio would "follow" me with the precipitancy of a man running down stairs pursued by a kitchen stove, and perhaps, for safety, compelling me hastily to seek the shortest way to the tallest timber. So I will let that pass and say nothing about it. Anything that weakens a hog's system makes him more receptive of cholera microbes. In this category can be named too close inbreeding, breeding from immature animals and wrong feeding, as an all corn diet for young animals, stinking slops, impure drinking water, nesting in cold, damp places and other errors in feeding and care. Disease bacteria and cleanliness are antagonistic, and the farmer will not flourish if environed by the latter, with this one exception, that there has been a profuse production of the former in some nearby fountain of filth.—Exchange.

Live Stock Points.

At the New York horse show there was one fine Morgan stallion, King Morgan.

Are you going to let your cattle and other live stock stand knee deep in snow or humped up in the piercing winds this winter? If so, then nature will dry up your cows and shrivel and stunt your other stock, taking her revenge out of you in that way.

An even temperature of about 40 degrees is the best for a stable of any kind. Where it is kept too warm cows are apt to develop lung trouble, and all animals are more or less liable to take cold. A thousand stables are kept too cold, however, where one is too warm.

There were very full entries in the hackney and harness classes at the New York horse show. Mr. Dunham brought some of his handsomest French coachers from Illinois. The classes for saddle horses of various kinds were larger than usual, the polo ponies attracted much attention, while the high jumpers were simply out of sight.

A successful horse breeder says that during the winter season he keeps his stallions clean and gives them grain twice a day, with all the rough feed they want, part hay, part fodder and part clean, bright straw. In the coldest weather the grain is corn. As summer approaches he increases the grain somewhat.

Live stock of all kinds, except horses, is comparatively scarce this season, and the prospect is that prices will be good. At the same time the most tremendous corn crop ever raised in America has to be eaten up.

A CRY OF WARNING.

"I suffered for years and years with womb and kidney trouble in their worst forms.

"I had terrible pains in my abdomen and back; could hardly drag myself around; had the 'blues' all the time, was cross to every one; but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has entirely cured me of all my pains.

"I cannot praise it enough, and cry aloud to all women that their suffering is unnecessary; go to your druggist and get a bottle that you may try it anyway. You owe this chance of recovery to yourself."—MRS. J. STENARD, 2218 Amber St., Kensington, Phila., Pa.

AMERICAN BALL BLUE

MEDAL AWARDED BY CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

THE BEST WASH BLUE IN USE.

THE AMERICAN BALL BLUE

is not poisonous or injurious to health or fabrics. It is the delight of the laundress, aids in bleaching and gives the washing a rich and elegant hue. Beware of imitations. Ask your grocer for the

AMERICAN BALL BLUE

and be sure you get the genuine article, which has a red stripe in the middle of the package.

Erie Railroad.

Time Card in Effect June 14th, 1896.

From LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINS WEST. Depart

No. 5. Vestibule Limited, daily, for Chicago and the West.......11:23 a m
No. 3. Pacific Express, daily, for Chicago and the West.......12:37 a m
No. 1, Express, daily, except Sunday, for Chicago and the West.......9:23 a m
No. 31, Local Freight, daily, except Sunday.......7:00 a m
No. 13, Wells Fargo Limited Express, daily, except Monday.......5:30 pm

TRAINS EAST.

No. 8, Vestibule Limited, daily, for New York and Boston.......9:02 p m
No. 2, Express, daily, except Sunday 3:30 p m
No. 12, Express, daily, for New York 2:46 a m
No. 32, Local Freight, daily, except Sunday.......7:00 a m

Train 13 will not run days following legal holidays.

Through coaches and sleeping cars to New York and Boston.

FRANK C. McCOY, Agent.
W. G. MACEDWARD, Trav. Pass. Agt., Huntington, Ind.

LADIES DO YOU KNOW DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S Steel & Pennyroyal Pills are the original and only FRENCH, safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00; sent by mail. Genuine sold only by Wm. Melville, Old Postoffice Corner, Lima.

LE BRUN'S G & G CURE FOR EITHER SEX. This remedy being injected directly to the seat of those diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, requires no change of diet. Cure guaranteed in 1 to 3 days. Small plain package, by mail, $1.00. Sold only by Wm. Melville, Old Postoffice Corner, Lima, O.

The Rosy Freshness

And a velvety softness of the skin is invariably obtained by those who use POZZONI'S Complexion Powder.

CINCINNATI HAMILTON & DAYTON RY. CH&D CINCINNATI INDIANAPOLIS CHICAGO DAYTON TOLEDO DETROIT

Excursions via C., H & D. R. R. Co.

Holiday Rates on C., H. & D. Ry.

The C, H & D Ry will make a rate of a fare and one-third for the Christmas and New Years holidays, from all points on their line to all points on foreign lines within the territory of the Central Passenger Committee. Special arrangements will be made by this line for students of colleges, seminaries and universities going home to spend their holiday vacation. For information as to students' tickets, apply to agents of the C, H & D Ry at local stations.

Columbus, Ohio, and Return.

Dec 9th the C, H & D will sell tickets at one fare, good to return until Dec 11th.

Homeseekers' Excursion

to almost all States via the C. H & D Ry. On Nov 3d, 16th, 17th and 30th, Dec 1st, 14th and 15th, Jan 4th, 5th, 18th and 19th, Feb 1st, 2nd, 15th and 16th, to points west of the Mississippi River; and Nov 3d 16th, 17th and 30th, Dec 1st, 14th and 15th Jan 4th, 5th, 18th and 19th, Feb 1st 2nd, 15th and 16th south of the Ohio River, at one fare for the round trip, plus $2.00

Settlers' One Way to the South

On the first and third Tuesday each month a very low rate via C, H & D Ry.

Hunters' Rates.

The C, H & D Ry will sell hunters' tickets at very low rates to the North and West.

Niagara Falls and return and to all other Eastern resorts at very low rates.

Sunday rate on the C, H & D. R. R. will be one fare for the round trip to all points.

H. J. McGUIRE, Ticket Agent.

For Kidney Troubles

There is nothing better than Foley's Kidney Cure. Everyone who tries it will agree to this. H. F. Vortkamp, n. e. cor. Main and North sts.

Less Than 3 Weeks Before Xmas!

Are you waiting until the last week, and then take what's left?

A FEW SUGGESTIONS!

Sterling Pocket Knives.
" Pocket Books.
" Scissors.
" Key Rings
" Mirrors.
" Baby Rattles.
" Clocks
" Shaving Mugs.
" Card Cases
" Pencils.
" Bracelets.
" Bonnet Brushes.
" Hat Brushes.
" Manicure Sets.
" Spoons.
" Match Safes.
" Hat Marks.
" Shoe Horns.
" Suspenders.
" Razors.
" Whisk Brooms.

Gold Locket
" Watches
" Chains.
" Rings.
" Shirt Studs.
" Lace Pins.
" Cuff Buttons
" Pens and Pencils.
" Tooth Picks.
" Bracelets,
" Charms.
" Emblem Goods.
" Earrings.

Special Bargains in Cut Glass and Opera Glasses.

We would gladly lay away anything you wish for Holidays.

MACDONALD & CO.

SEE OUR WINDOWS.

It is generally conceded that We show the largest line of

Stamped Linens, Fancy Center Pieces and Doyleys. . . .

Lovers of nice linen pieces are complimenting our collection in the most pronounced terms. Every shape and size is here to suggest its fitness for a holiday gift.

Feldmann & Co

213 N. MAIN ST.

Our holiday line of HANDKERCHIEFS has no equal in variety and value. Handkerchiefs for Men, Women and Children.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL'G CO

COUNTING ROOM 221 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL No. 84.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

Miss Jones has resigned her position at the Children's Home.

Earl Musgrove and Mattie Hall were granted a marriage license last evening.

Reid Wallace is confined to his home on west Wayne street by a slight attack of malarial fever.

The Rebekahs of Lima Lodge 581, of the I. O. O. F., will give their entertainment next Thursday night instead of Lima Lodge.

Owing to the literary work on Wednesday preceding Thanksgiving, the different departments of the schools will not have any special literary programs before Christmas.

Miss Ella Mackenzie, who has been ill at her home on west Market street for several days, is convalescing, and will be able to resume her work in the county clerk's office next Monday.

The pupils of the Reese avenue school building will be treated to a turkey dinner on December 24th, and over three hundred pupils will be made happy by an event which they will long remember.

For the Benefit of Workingmen

The County Treasurer's office will be open Friday and Saturday evenings, December 18th and 19th, from 7 until 9 o'clock, to accommodate those who wish to pay their tax after pay day. Taxpayers will please remember to bring their last year's receipt with them. AUGUST G. LUTZ, County Treasurer.

A BIG CUT IN PRICES.

J. E. Summers, the Tailor, will make you a Suit or Overcoat at cost. The finest line of $18 and $20 suitings in the city of Lima. Call and be convinced. 140 North Main street. 8-4t

Fountain Plant.

Fine 4-inch pot Dracena only 15c to-day at Swan's, 209 W. Market St. 7-3t

Seats now on sale at the Y. M. C. A. for the "Nashville Students" concert.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been or Are Going.

Miss Florence Frey is visiting relatives at Ottawa.

Harry Harper, jr., of Ottawa, is in the city to-day on business.

Dr. Harper will go to Indianapolis to-morrow morning to visit his daughter.

Miss Mame Erwin, of Van Wert, is visiting at the home of B. B. Tolan, of west Market street.

Mrs. John O'Connor returned this afternoon to her home in Dayton, after a visit with Lima friends.

Mr. Currie, of the street railway, returned yesterday, after a two weeks visit with his parents in London, Canada.

John Evans, of Vaughnsville, is visiting his sister, Mrs. James Nicholas, who is very ill at her home on west Elm street.

Phrenologist and Palmist,

Now at the Hoffman House. Mrs. Hall is a graduate of the old Fowler & Wells institute, of New York, and comes highly recommended by her many customers all over the country, having been the means of putting many a young man in the right place in life, thus making a successful business man and a good citizen; also aiding and helping her own sex in regard to business and marriage. Come and talk with her and examine charts. Price for the hand, 50c; for the head, $1 and upward. 49tf

Water Works Notice.

All parties in arrears for water rent are hereby notified that the bills for the current year must be paid before January 1st or the penalty will be added.

Those desiring to pay in advance for 6 months, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent.

8-4t H. B. HACKEDORN, Sec'y

Basket Ball Resumed

The local Y. M. C. A. is preparing for an interesting time in the coming basket ball contests. Make your entry now if you expect to participate. Only regular class members are eligible.

Even the ladies of the physical culture department of the association are organizing for this popular game.

Van DeGrift's photograph gallery will be open Sunday. 9 2t

A KEG OF BEER

Results in a "Rough House" on McDonald Street.

ED. FRITZ A BUNCO VICTIM.

Backed an Unknown "Phenom" for Five Hundred and then the Stakeholder Vanished—Other News from Police Circles.

Yesterday afternoon about 3:30 o'clock the police were summoned to quiet a disturbance that had originated among some colored people at the residence of James Bird on south McDonald street. Patrolman Burns responded to the call and found everything lovely upon his arrival.

The trouble all evidently originated from the effects of a keg of beer which a number of colored people had "soaked up," and the public exhibition which actuated citizens more peacefully inclined in summoning the police was a foot race across the "commons," participated in by two of the colored people, the one in the lead being threatened with annihilation by the one in pursuit. A woman also made her appearance on the scene, armed with a favorite weapon which might have left an impression on some one's anatomy had not the police interfered at the proper moment.

ED FRITZ BUNCOED.

The following appeared in the Toledo *Bee* last night:

At noon to-day a foot race was to have taken place on Erie street, near Washington, and as a result a Lima oil man is out $500. He squealed and the police are on the track of the operators.

It was the old brace game of a "thrown" foot race. Yesterday three well-dressed strangers, accompanied by a man who looked like a farmer, arrived in the city over the C., H. & D. The farmer was the victim. The operators stated that they had a man who was easy.

The victim is E. W. Fritz, of the Oak Cafe at Lima. He was induced to bet $500 on a foot race, and placed the money in the hands of one of the two men who accompanied him here. As far as is known, this man was a comparative stranger to him. The stakeholder skipped out with the money and now Mr. Fritz is kicking himself.

Mr. Fritz complained to central detectives and gave them a description of the stakeholder. They are looking for the alleged guilty man.

The police say that Fritz gave but little information concerning the matter, as he was afraid the papers would get hold of it."

Mr. Fritz came home last night, and, although he could not be seen to-day, his explanation of the affair was given out by some of his friends.

The men who engineered the bunco game were the two sprinters, and they commenced their game in this city by meeting accidentally (?) at the Oak and arranging the match. Mr. Fritz states that he was not the only Lima man in the deal and that it was not his money that was lost, but inasmuch as the affair has been made public he is willing to stand the blunt. Another young man who is a regular employe of the Oak is, however, the one credited with having been roped in as the victim for the $500.

LOST HER MONEY AND CHECK.

Miss Jessie Coyle, of Lima, O., sends word to the police that while in this city she lost her pocketbook containing $15 and a check for $120; also some small trinkets. She says the valuables were lost between the union depot and Lagrange street.—*Toledo Bee.*

WILLIAMS ACQUITTED.

Sergeant Watts and Patrolmen Conway, Goebel and O'Brien returned home yesterday afternoon from Celina, where they appeared in common pleas court to testify in the case against the Rockford robbers.

Williams, whose case was tried yesterday, was acquitted and released. Blake, the one captured at Orrville, was sentenced to five years, and Starr, one of the men captured here and who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to a term of 18 months in the Ohio penitentiary.

FOUTS WAS WANTED.

Of the arrest of Charles Fouts, the Piqua man who was arrested on suspicion by patrolman Seeds, Tuesday night, and who was afterwards released, the Piqua *Dispatch* says:

"Chas. Fouts, the thief who robbed the clothesline of J. W. Shie, on west Boone street, was arrested at Lima Tuesday night, on suspicion. To Chief Bell, of that town, this smooth thief gave 'a very good account of himself,' and was permitted to go. If the Lima authorities knew that Fouts was a known thief it is doubtful whether he would have escaped so easily. The authorities here are looking after any chance to secure his capture."

Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush,

Ian MacLaren's greatest work. Our second shipment of this popular book received to-day. Cloth binding, 19c each. CARROLL & COONEY.

See Our Line

of color pictures matted at 30c. Very dainty.

tf DOWNARD & Co.

VICKSLER CAUGHT.

Arrested and is Now in Jail at Huntington, Ind.

STOLEN PROPERTY HELD.

Mrs. Stell and Her Baby, Who Disappeared With Vicksler Are Under Surveillance, But They Have Not Been Locked Up.

Al. Vicksler, the alleged ex-convict, who disappeared from this city nearly three weeks ago, and with whom another man's wife and baby, a horse and wagon, a set of harness and a wagon load of household goods also disappeared, has been located and is now in jail at Huntington, Ind., awaiting the arrival of an officer from this city to be brought back here.

As will be remembered by readers of the TIMES-DEMOCRAT, Vicksler was rooming at the home of William Stell, on west North street, and one Sunday night, after Stell had started on a trip to the Sciota marsh, he loaded Stell's household goods and his wife and baby into a wagon, which is supposed to have been one that was stolen from Phillip Keil, and taking a horse belonging to Stell and a set of harness supposed to have been stolen from William Ehrsman's barn, he drove out of the city before daylight. Stell returned about twenty hours later and didn't find enough of his household effects left to pack a grip. The police were notified and the information they received led them to believe that Vicksler and the woman had headed for Kenton, but after getting to work on the case they ascertained that the outfit had started for Huntington, Ind., and a communication was sent to the police there day before yesterday requesting them to arrest Vicksler. This afternoon a message was received from Huntington, announcing that Vicksler had been arrested and that the woman and baby and stolen property were under surveillance.

Stell has been notified and is trying to secure money enough to send an officer after the prisoner, as there is no fund from which the police can get money for such expenses.

LOST THE SUIT.

Findlay Could Not Compel Her Street Railway to Pay for Paving.

The city of Findlay has lost an important case in the supreme court. The city attempted to compel the street railway company to pay $15,612.95 for paving between the tracks on north Main street, and $1,641 14 for the paving of Center street.

The city lost the case in the common pleas court. The case went to the circuit court, which reversed the lower court. The supreme court now reverses the circuit court, except for the Center street improvement, where the street railway company is required to pay for the cost of material and laying of the cedar blocks between the rails; but it is not required to pay for the excavations and foundation. This sum will amount to about $2,000 The city will be compelled to pay all the other expenses which it expected the street railway company to pay.

COURT HOUSE NEWS.

NOTES.

County Treasurer Lutz is much pleased with the readiness with which the county taxes are being paid. To-day about $2,500 was received, and the daily receipts for this week will average over $2,000.

Judge Robb to-day was hearing the application of Jeremiah Bechtol to be appointed executor of the estate of his father, Walter Bechtol. It is objected to by the other two heirs, Mrs. Wappner and Mrs. McKinney.

A BIG CUT IN PRICES.

J. E. Summers, the Tailor, will make you a Suit or Overcoat at Cost. The finest line of $18 and $20 suitings in the city of Lima. Call and be convinced. 140 N. Main street. 8-4t

For news read the TIMES-DEMOCRAT, which publishes all the news while it is fresh. The only real news paper in Lima. Compare it with any other local paper published in Ohio and the verdict will be "The TIMES-DEMOCRAT leads them all." Everybody takes it. Ten cents a week delivered at your supper table six nights a week.

Buy Clothes at Your Own Price

at the Bankrupt Clothing Sale, one door south of Watson's grocery. Auction every evening. 7 4t

Exchange

at Mrs. E. E. Roger's, to-morrow. Home-made bread, pies, cakes, etc. 1t

Umbrella Palace.

Special sale to-day fine plants from 4 inch pots, only 14c each, at Swan's. 7-3t

A SCHOOL GIRL

Eats Adulterated Mixed Candy and is Poisoned

She Becomes Sick While in School and is Excused—Faints on Her Way Home.

The young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Brown, of 683 north Jefferson street, was poisoned yesterday by eating adulterated or impure candy. The little girl left home at noon for her school at the Grand avenue building. On her way she stopped and purchased ten cents' worth of mixed candies, and ate part of the same while on the remainder of the way to the building. After school had taken up the little girl complained of sickness at the stomach, and was dismissed by Miss Boysell, who did not think her illness serious and allowed her to go unattended. On her way home she became delirious, and when near her home she fainted and fell to the sidewalk. She was carried into her home by her father. The child was suffering intense agony and her condition frightened her parents. A physician was hastily summoned, who administered to her relief. The physician found that her illness was due to poison contained in the candy. The little girl was much better this morning, but was too ill to attend school.

DANCING AND PEDRO.

A Party of Friends Entertained by Miss Anna Kendrick.

Miss Anna Kendrick received a number of her friends at her home on south Elizabeth street and very pleasantly entertained them at cards and dancing.

Those who were present were: Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. VanEman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Blosser, Miss Simons, Miss Blosser, and Messrs. Apple, Thompson, Curry, Crown, Hayes, Hutchinson and Gustason.

Associated Charities

Meet this evening at 7:30 o'clock in the assembly room of the court house. All ward committees serving the past year are requested to attend. By order of the president,

H. S. PROPHET.

Mandolin Instruction.

Special inducement to mandolin pupils this week. Enquire at Porter's music store. 1t*

Seats now on sale at the Y. M. C. A. for the "Nashville Students" concert.

7 O'clock this Evening,

Auction at the Bankrupt Clothing Sale, 204 north Main street. 7 4t

SOLID, STRONG. NEAT!

We pay special attention to School Shoes. The kind that wear. A fortunate purchase enables us at this time to name prices lower than ever. If you want anything in Children's Shoes be sure and visit our store this week.

GOODING'S,

230 NORTH MAIN STREET.

COME WITH US

AND WE WILL

DO YOU GOOD!

Call and inspect our goods at the old

King & Day Warehouse

And be convinced that we are now in shape to be a mutual benefit to the public.

LOOK OVER THE FOLLOWING:

Sirloin Steak, 10c per pound.
Round Steak, 10c per pound.
Chuck Steak, 4 pounds for 25 cents.
Chuck Roast, 6c per pound.
Boiling Meat, 6 pounds for 25 cents.
Pork Loins 7c per pound.
Pork Chops 8c per pound.
Pork Tenderloins, 10c per pound.
Back Bones, 6c per pound.
Side Meat, 6c per pound.
Weinerwurst and Bologna, 3 pounds for 25c.
Lamb Roast, 8c per pound.
Lamb Stew, 6c per pound.
Veal Roast, 8c per pound.
Veal Stew, 7c per pound.
Fresh Hams, 8c per pound.
Fresh Shoulders, 5c per pound.
Hog Head, 2c per pound.
Hog Livers, 5c each.
Hog Kidneys, 10c per dozen.
Hog Tongues, 35c per dozen.
Pudding, 6c per pound.

All goods must be as represented. Weight and quality guaranteed. Mistakes, if any, cheerfully corrected. Special prices to Hotels and Restaurants.

Yours, very truly,

H. E. SHUTT.

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